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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:

July 10, 1959

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

Crop Production

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1959

CORN

Acreage for harvest	84,387,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	50.1	Bushels
Indicated production	4,224,450,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	1,115,366,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	53,217,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	21.7	Bushels
Indicated production	1,155,132,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	114,908,000	Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	40,552,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	23.0	Bushels
Indicated production (old crop)	932,878,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	12,665,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	17.5	Bushels
Indicated production (old crop)	222,254,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	1,271,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	15.7	Bushels
Indicated production (old crop)	19,913,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	11,394,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	17.8	Bushels
Indicated production (old crop)	202,341,000	Bushels

OATS

Acreage for harvest	28,823,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	35.0	Bushels
Indicated production	1,009,625,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	299,734,000	Bushels

SOYBEANS

Acreage grown alone	22,917,000	Acres
Acreage for beans	21,968,000	Acres
Stocks on farms	35,444,000	Bushels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

Crop Reporting Board

CrPr 2-2 (7-59)

Washington, D. C.

C R O P	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1948-57:	1958	Indi- cated July 1, 1959	Average: 1948-57:	1958	Indicated		
						June 1,	July 1,	
						1959	1959	
Corn, all	bu. :	40.6	51.7	50.1	3,251,064	3,799,844	---	4,224,450
Wheat, all	" :	18.0	27.3	21.7	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,181,596	1,155,132
Winter	" :	19.2	28.4	23.0	814,784	1,179,924	941,236	932,878
All spring	" :	15.1	23.5	17.5	260,606	282,294	1/ 240,360	222,254
Durum	" :	12.2	23.8	15.7	29,439	22,077	---	19,913
Other spring	" :	15.4	23.4	17.8	231,167	260,217	---	202,341
Oats	" :	34.9	44.7	35.0	1,306,458	1,422,164	---	1,009,625
Barley	" :	27.5	31.6	27.5	318,301	470,449	---	414,355
Rye	" :	13.2	18.2	15.1	22,534	32,485	---	21,437
Flaxseed	" :	8.5	10.3	8.2	39,700	39,543	---	27,596
Rice	100 lb. bag :	2/ 2,579	2/ 3,309	2/ 3,292	47,747	47,015	---	52,166
Hay, all	ton :	1.45	1.67	1.54	107,134	121,924	---	109,594
Hay, wild	" :	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	---	8,956
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.16	2.25	2.15	50,542	67,134	---	61,797
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.42	1.57	1.46	25,980	24,441	---	21,785
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.05	1.28	1.08	5,593	6,017	---	4,581
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	2/ 1,113	2/ 1,186	2/ 1,203	16,804	18,981	---	---	18,434
Peas, dry field	" :	2/ 1,145	2/ 1,219	2/ 1,400	3,193	2,475	---	4,045
Potatoes 4/	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874	3,874
Early spring	" :	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311	3,311
Late spring	" :	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,657	22,553
Early summer	" :	95.7	125.0	123.0	12,217	14,659	13,931	13,614
Late summer	" :	158.5	186.7	183.6	33,052	34,308	---	33,206
Fall	" :	168.9	195.9	5/	152,561	182,936	---	5/
Total	" :	155.8	181.1	5/	229,829	265,729	---	5/
Sweetpotatoes 4/	" :	55.5	65.5	64.3	19,516	17,434	---	17,598
Tobacco	lb.:	1,349	1,611	1,542	2,090,481	1,736,204	---	1,783,199
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton :	22.4	24.3	25.4	6,942	6,681	---	8,048
Sugar beets	" :	15.7	17.1	17.6	12,070	15,183	---	15,918
Hops	lb.:	1,490	1,449	1,551	48,478	48,407	---	51,492
Pasture	pct.:	6/ 82	6/ 88	6/ 83	---	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/ Averages 1949-57.

5/ First estimate will be published August 11, 1959.

6/ Condition July 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated	
				June 1, 1959	July 1, 1959
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. :	1/108,728	126,610	---	119,122
Peaches	" :	1/61,483	1/71,069	78,883	75,781
Pears	" :	1/29,590	1/28,890	32,856	32,680
Grapes	ton :	1/2,889	3,026	---	3,251
Cherries	" :	1/224	192	2/222	224
Apricots	" :	1/209	1/108	230	240

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		PRODUCTION			
		Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	:	123,680	136,705	111,155	133,020
Grapefruit	:	44,983	44,790	39,780	43,350
Lemons	:	13,266	16,200	16,900	17,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
May	12,435	12,712	12,595	5,620	5,544	5,729
June	12,224	12,332	12,128	4,863	5,037	5,132
Jan. - June Incl.	62,657	66,092	65,659	32,330	31,571	33,083

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1948-57 :		1958		1959	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain	31.7	911,629	33.6	1,031,645	32.4	1,115,366
Wheat (old crop)	6.4	71,660	5.4	50,867	7.9	114,908
Oats (" ")	17.1	221,879	21.1	274,338	21.1	299,734
Barley (" ")	12.7	38,133	14.4	62,768	13.7	64,227
Rye (" ")	10.7	2,366	9.1	2,484	13.5	4,376
Flaxseed (" ")	6.3	2,450	6.0	1,556	8.1	3,210
Soybeans	4.3	13,751	5.6	26,961	6.2	35,444
Sorghum grain	2/5.0	2/11,408	5.0	28,304	5.6	34,553

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1959 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average			1959
	1948-57	1958	1959	percent
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	of 1958
				Percent
Corn, all	80,228	73,470	84,387	114.9
Wheat, all	60,601	53,577	53,217	99.3
Winter	42,874	41,539	40,552	97.6
All spring	17,727	12,038	12,665	105.2
Durum	2,342	929	1,271	136.8
Other spring	15,385	11,109	11,394	102.6
Oats	37,431	31,826	28,823	90.6
Barley	11,513	14,876	15,089	101.4
Rye	1,705	1,784	1,417	79.4
Flaxseed	4,698	3,853	3,385	87.9
Rice	1,874	1,421	1,584	111.5
Sorghums (including sirup)	15,783	20,581	18,760	91.2
Cotton 1/	22,444	12,379	15,890	128.0
Hay, all	74,081	73,033	70,991	97.2
Hay, wild	13,558	11,636	11,870	102.0
Hay, alfalfa	23,397	29,801	28,776	96.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	18,341	15,560	14,919	95.9
Hay, lespedeza	5,259	4,700	4,239	90.2
Beans, dry edible	1,521	1,600	1,532	95.8
Peas, dry field	281	203	289	142.4
Soybeans 3/	16,822	24,900	22,917	92.0
Soybeans for beans	15,498	23,752	21,968	92.5
Peanuts 3/	2,269	1,734	1,681	96.9
Potatoes 4/				
Winter	26	34	26	76.2
Early spring	25	31	26	82.7
Late spring	185	166	138	83.0
Early summer	129	117	111	94.4
Late summer	211	184	181	98.4
Fall	905	934	915	98.0
Total	1,481	1,467	1,397	95.2
Sweetpotatoes 4/	353	266	274	102.9
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,157	107.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	275	316	115.1
Sugar beets	769	889	906	101.9
Hops	33	33	33	99.4

1/ Planted acreage.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

4/ Averages 1949-57.

APPROVED:

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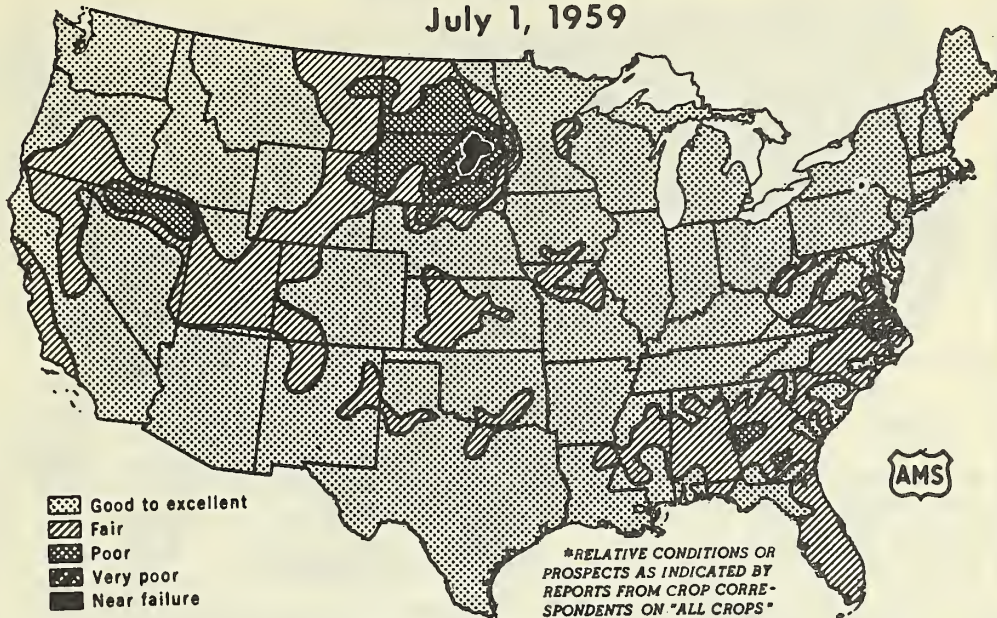
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CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1959

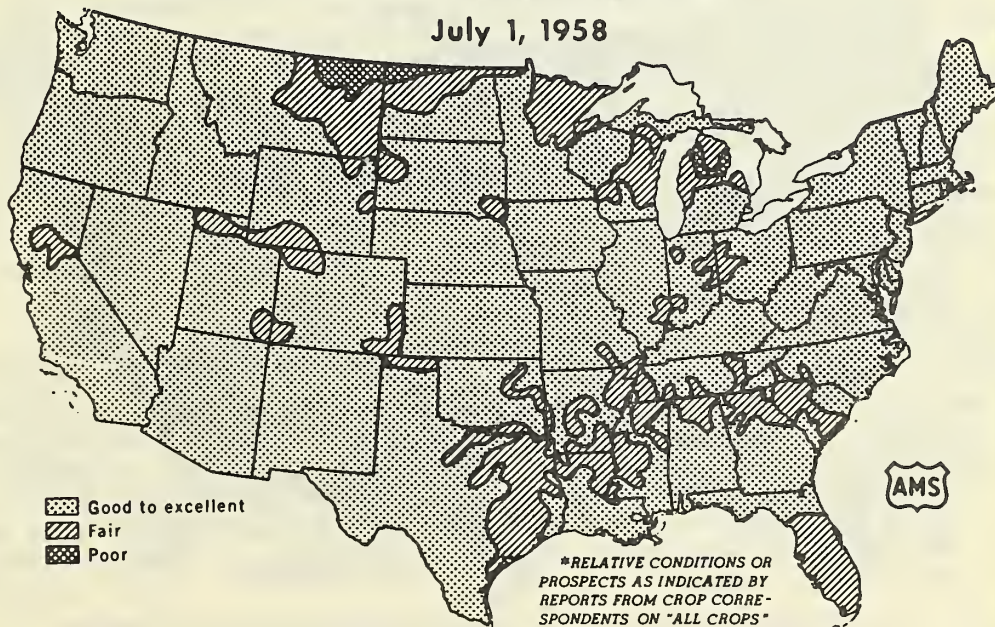


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NEG. 7391-59 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1958

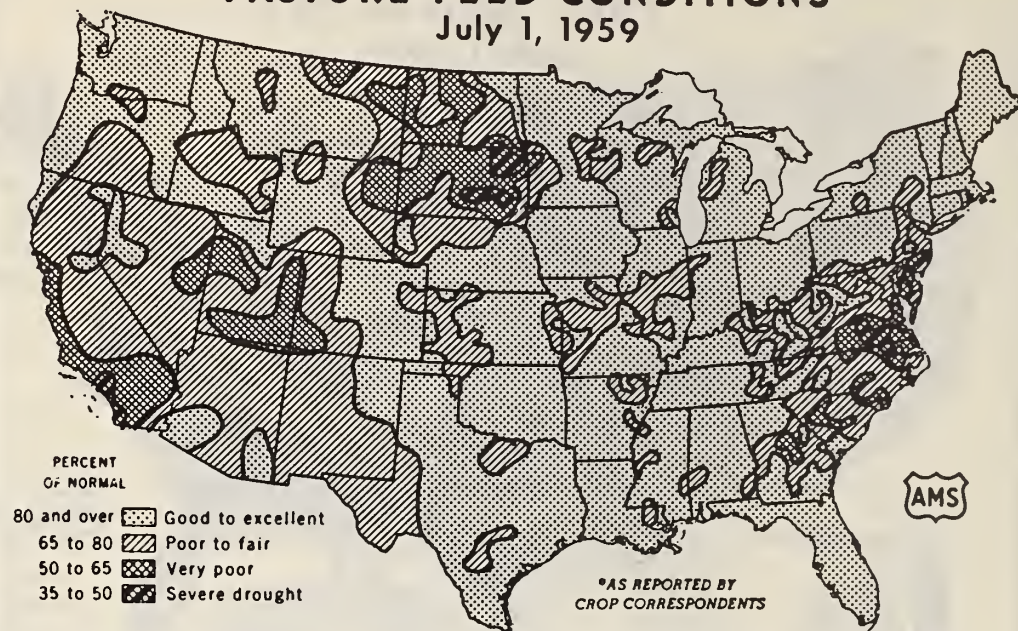


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1959



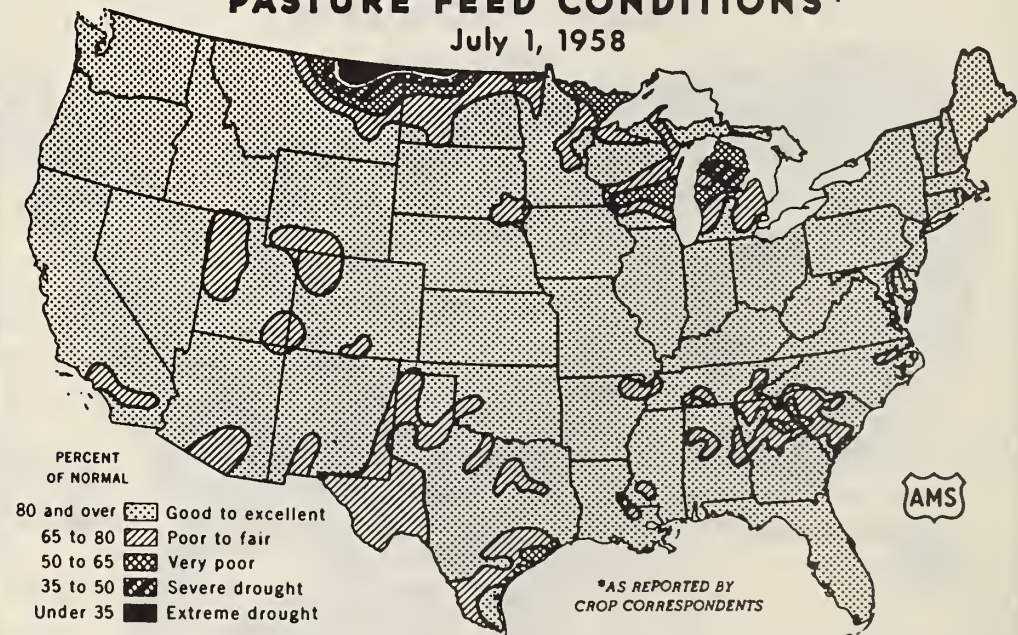
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7392-59 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1958



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6913-58 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1959

Total crop production second only to last year's phenomenal record now seems likely for 1959. Planted acreage of 340 million is above 1957 and 1958 but well below other recent years. It now appears that the harvested acreage for all crops will total 325 million, slightly above the low levels of the past 3 years, but smaller than other years since 1939. Crop development up to July has been mainly favorable but top soil moisture deficiencies in the Northern Plains, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, and parts of the Ohio River Valley take on added significance as the period of hottest weather and highest plant moisture requirements approaches. The composite yield per acre based on all crops will probably be exceeded only by last year's extremely favorable showing.

Winter wheat showed a slight further decline as hot weather, short topsoil moisture, and damage from streak mosaic all took some toll. Production of winter wheat is the fifth largest of record, but spring wheat production is the fourth smallest in the last 20 years. A sizeable reduction in sorghum and soybean acreage practically assures a smaller output this year. The corn crop looks record high by a considerable margin with a 15 percent increase in acreage and generally favorable development to date in the Corn Belt. Oats production now looks to be the lowest for 20 years on the smallest acreage harvested this century. Barley yield prospects are average on a slightly increased acreage. Hay tonnage is expected to be a tenth below last year's record production. Pasture and forage growth was retarded by dryness in the middle and lower Atlantic Coastal areas, Northern Plains and Southwest but are generally seasonal or better in other sections.

Reporters' appraisal of "all crop" prospects in their localities on July 1, shown by the map on Page 5, reflects the generally light June rainfall over much of the Nation. Prospects in the heavy-producing Mississippi and Ohio River Valley areas are generally favorable, but Nature has been less obliging in some sections. Prospects in the northern Great Plains deteriorated during dry searing days, with only temporary relief by late June rains. June rainfall brought substantial improvement in the Southern Plains, but light precipitation in the Middle Atlantic and much of the Southeast dimmed hopes for an optimum outturn. Prospects in the central Far West continue only fair, but the Southwest is insured by generally favorable stored water supplies.

The all-crop production index is 113, well below last year's phenomenal upward surge to 118 but outstrips the former high production years of 1957, 1956, and 1948 at 106. The yield per acre index is below last year's peak which was stimulated by an exceptionally favorable combination of weather factors from planting through harvest, but otherwise followed the generally rising pattern of nearly the last decade. Later crop reports will improve the basis for these over-all comparisons as the present interpolations for cotton, soybeans, sorghums, and a few other crops will be replaced with production forecasts as the season unfolds.

Winter wheat production showed a further small decline as hot dry weather damaged the fall in some western portions of the major producing areas. The crop falls far short of last year's exceptionally favorable outturn but still rates high by most comparisons. A production of 933 million bushels has been exceeded only four times, yield per acre is second only to last year, and the proportion of acreage harvested for grain, although well below last year, is higher than any other year in the past decade. Harvest sweeping northward with a minimum of weather delay, was farther advanced than usual for July 1. Over three-fourths of Kansas' crop was out of the fields and a higher proportion to the south. Ohio Valley harvest varied from started to over half finished, and earliest fields were nearly ready to combine in the Pacific Northwest.

Spring wheat prospects declined during the month, although late June rains gave some encouragement. A durum crop about a tenth below last year's small crop and a well-below average harvest of other spring varieties are expected. Rice production is expected to be the largest since 1955, with over a tenth more acreage than last year and a yield near last year's record. Rye production is a third below last year, but only slightly below average. A small flaxseed crop is in prospect from a reduced acreage and slightly below-average yield.

Total feed grain tonnage seems likely to fall slightly below last year despite the sharp increase in corn acreage as smaller crops of oats, barley, and sorghum are in prospect. A record volume of corn appears probable with Corn Belt acreage nearly a fifth higher and the crop off to a generally favorable start. Recent rains over much of the major producing areas west of the Mississippi stimulated growth, but a dry June in the Middle Atlantic area and Southeast has held down prospects in that area. Oats production is expected to be below average on the smallest acreage since the early 1890's, as insects and disease damage has been widespread in some sections. A smaller amount of sorghum seems virtually certain as much of this year's acreage reduction occurred in the heavier yielding Western Corn Belt area.

Dry bean production is expected to be only slightly below last year's large crop, as yield prospects are favorable on the smaller acreage. A record tonnage of sugar crops seems likely, with prospects for both sugar beets and sugarcane for sugar and seed above any former year. Tobacco production is expected to be higher than in 1957 and 1958, but 15 percent below average.

Total tonnage of feed grains stored on farms July 1 was 8 percent higher than last year and over a fourth above average. Corn and oats stocks were 8 and 9 percent, respectively, above a year earlier; sorghums were about a fourth higher but barley was up only slightly. Farm stocks of food grains were 124 percent higher than last July 1 and 61 percent above average. Farm stored wheat from the record 1958 crop was more than double a year ago and rye stocks were the largest since 1944.

July 1 soybean stocks on farms were second only to the record holdings in 1957, and twice as much flaxseed was in farm storages as a year earlier.

Planted acreage for 1959 totals about 340 million acres, a little above the low level of the past 2 years, but otherwise the lowest since 1934. Expiration of the Acreage Reserve Program released about 17 million allotment crop acres while additional sign-up in the Conservation Reserve this year amounted to about 13 million acres. Substantial acreages were released from the Acreage Reserve Program on many major grain producing farms with a relatively light sign-up in the Conservation Reserve. Corn, up nearly 11 million acres from last year, registered the largest acreage change. Removal of allotments in commercial areas, expiration of the Acreage Reserve Program, and a higher cash appeal than competing crops as oats, hay, sorghum, and soybeans all stimulated increased interest in corn. The spring season was favorable for corn planting and a relatively heavy winter-loss of perennial hay crops in some northern areas released land for alternate uses. Increased wheat seedings last fall suffered a higher winter loss than the previous winter, and over a tenth more spring wheat was planted. Oats plantings were about 6 percent less than last year but barley seedings were the highest since the early 1940's. Soybean acreage, after 9 years of successive expansion, slipped 8 percent. Peanut plantings were the smallest since 1930. Acreage seeded to flax was about a tenth below last year and only three-fourths as large as average. Acreage planted to cotton is over a fourth larger than last year when nearly 5 million allotted acres were in the Acreage Reserve Program.

The fall planting season favored regular and extensive fieldwork, but dry soils in the Central and South Great Plains and Southeast slowed germination and limited early root and top growth. Winter moisture additions improved the outlook in most areas, but parts of the southern Plains remained dry until too late to save a sizeable amount of winter wheat. Nearly all central and northern sections endured varying periods of bitter cold with little or no snow cover, and many Ohio Valley fields were extensively damaged by a smothering ice blanket.

Early planting in southern Texas limped through a cool wet February then moved ahead rapidly in a near rainless March. In the Mid-South and Southeast a cool wet March and early April often caused planting interruptions and delays, and blustery, snowy spring weather in the central Plains caused some delay in spring grain seeding. Fieldwork in the Northern Interior, after an early spurt, was slowed to normal or later progress by cool, dry weather. Moisture in the Dakotas and Minnesota was barely sufficient for germination but May rains kept hopes alive and late June rains revived crops, withered by hot drying days.

Late May rains held back planting in parts of the Middle Mississippi Valley and eastern portions of the Central Plains, but clear June days permitted completion at near the normal time. Planting in the North-east moved swiftly during a warm, dry May, with June precipitation assuring a satisfactory start for growing crops. Heavy late May and early June rains slowed small grain harvest in the eastern Gulf Coastal regions, but later clearing weather brought crops rapidly from the fields. Hay making progressed at an above normal pace during June with a minimum of weather damage in nearly all sections, but early July has been less favorable for curing hay in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Total harvested acreage now looks likely to be about 325 million acres, slightly above the last three years but well below other years since 1939. The pattern of harvested acreage for spring planted crops follows the planted acreage rather closely, as only moderate loss now appears evident for most crops. Winter wheat acreage for harvest is 2 percent below 1958 after suffering considerably more loss than last year's extremely light abandonment. Spring wheat acreage for harvest is about 5 percent larger than last year, with over a one-third increase in durum acreage and a small increase on other spring varieties. Corn acreage, up 15 percent from last year, is the largest for a decade. Soybeans, sorghum, and oats all retreated 8 or 9 percent in favor of the farmer's decided preference for corn. Rye and flaxseed acreages for harvest are substantially lower than last year while hay, dry beans and potatoes show moderate reductions. Barley and sugar beets acreages are slightly above 1958 while rice, tobacco and sugarcane show significant increases.

Hay and forage growth started slowly in central and northern sections during the cool April and May. Total hay tonnage is expected to be a tenth below last year from reduced acreage of tame hays and near average yields. Perennial hays suffered more winter damage than usual in most northern sections. Wild hay acreage is slightly above last year, but dryness in some of the major producing areas retarded growth, and tonnage is expected to be 15 percent less than last year. Pasture condition on July 1 averaged 83 percent, somewhat below the lush condition of the past 2 years but near average for the date. Forage was dry and short in the lower Atlantic region, northern Great Plains and Southwest, but generally good in the remainder of the Nation. Range feed is above average in the central and southern Great Plains, but dry conditions over the Southwest and central Far West give little promise for good fall and winter grazing conditions.

The Nation's noncitrus fruits are off to a good start. Total 1959 production of these fruits is expected to be 6 percent above last year and 10 percent above average.

All of the 9 non-citrus fruits estimated on July 1, except apples and sweet cherries, are above last year; and all, except sweet cherries and prunes, are above the 1948-57 average.

Total production of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to be 28 percent above 1958 and 21 percent more than average, with record large almond crops in California. Filbert production is expected to be well above both last year and average, but walnut production is expected to be substantially below last year and somewhat below average.

The 1958-59 citrus production was 15 percent above last year and 7 percent over average. All except Florida limes and tangelos were above last year. Oranges, lemons, and tangelos were above average; grapefruit, tangerines, and limes were below average. About three-fifths of the California Valencia oranges, virtually all of the California summer grapefruit, and about one-fourth of the California lemons remained for harvest after July 1.

Summer vegetable production, excluding melons, is expected to be 3 percent above last year, but melons are down 11 percent largely due to the smaller watermelon crop. Significant increases from last year are expected in lettuce, sweetcorn, and onions, but substantially smaller crops of cabbage and cauliflower are in prospect. Hot, dry weather along the middle Atlantic Coast reduced prospects, while heavy rains along the Gulf coast cut harvest of some maturing crops short. Early summer potato production is 7 percent below the relatively large crop last year, and late summer production is expected to be slightly below last year. Acreage of fall potatoes is a little below 1958 but slightly above average.

Vegetable acreage for processing is 4 percent less than last year and 11 percent below average. Tomato acreage is 19 percent lower than 1958 and small to sizeable reductions are expected in green lima beans, beets, cucumbers, and green peas. More cabbage under contract for kraut, sweet corn, spinach, and snap beans were planted than in 1958.

Egg production during June was 2 percent above a year earlier. Layer numbers were about the same as last year but rate per layer rose to a new high. Laying flock numbers on July 1 were 1 percent below last year with a smaller number of layers in the North Atlantic and North Central regions, but increased numbers in the South and West.

Milk production during June was 2 percent below last year after a larger than usual seasonal decrease from May. Production per cow in reporters' herds set new July 1 records in all regions except the East North Central. The proportion of milk cows being milked was about the same as a year ago.

CORN: A record corn crop of 4.2 billion bushels is in prospect based on July 1 conditions. This production of all corn would be well above the record 3.8 billion bushels last year and far above the 3.3 billion average. A 14 percent increase in planted acreage following the removal of acreage allotments in commercial areas accounts for this larger production than last year. The yield per harvested acre, indicated at 50.1 bushels, is below the record 51.7 last year but far above the 40.6 bushel average. Corn was planted by about the usual date but many sections have a sizeable proportion of both early and late corn because wet weather interrupted planting during the last half of May. June rainfall was below normal so final planting was completed early in the month and grassy fields of early corn were cultivated. Soil moisture supplies July 1 were below the desired level but reached a critical point only in limited sections. The acreage for harvest for all purposes is estimated at 84.4 million acres or 15 percent more than last year. There was less loss from flooding this late spring and early summer than a year ago.

In the Corn Belt, production is forecast at 3.5 billion bushels, 17 percent above the record last year. The 19 percent increase in acreage for harvest far more than offset the small decline in yield prospects. In Ohio, development of the crop to date is more advanced and stand is denser than other recent years. Indiana prospects are for a record yield. The crop is of uniformly dark color and cleanly cultivated. In Illinois, corn height is considerably above a year ago with some fields about to tassel. June weather was warm and dry and therefore moisture is somewhat short. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the crop is also well advanced and in excellent condition. In Iowa, the season has been very favorable in the northern two-thirds of the State. However, in southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and parts of eastern Kansas and Nebraska much corn was planted after June 1 because of delay from heavy late May rains. The South Dakota crop is in good condition due to timely rains but the soil moisture supply is very short.

In the Atlantic area, production prospects are well below the bumper crop last year in spite of a moderate acreage increase. There was a shortage of moisture on July 1 in sections of all States from Pennsylvania southward and west through Georgia. In the area below Northern Virginia early corn had tasseled and was badly in need of rain. Excessive moisture in May caused considerable loss of nitrogen through leaching.

In the South Central area, which ranges from Kentucky to Texas, prospective production is almost up to last year with only a little increase in acreage. Indicated yield is close to the excellent outturn last year in all these States except Alabama. June rains kept the crop progressing nicely. Early corn is in the roasting ear stage. In the West, yield is also indicated near last year's record level in practically all States. Acreage in the area is up 5 percent, and irrigation water supplies are adequate. The small dry-land acreage shows normal prospects.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimated 1,115 million bushels of corn on farms July 1, third highest of record for that date, were 8 percent above a year earlier and 22 percent above average. About four-tenths of the farm stocks were under CCC loan including resale and purchase agreement.

Corn stocks on farms in the North Central States, estimated at 980 million bushels, were 4 percent larger than on July 1, 1958 and 22 percent larger than average. There was little change from last year in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana, but in Nebraska and Kansas there were sharp increases. Farm stocks were below July 1 a year ago in the Dakotas, and Wisconsin where the 1958 crop was reduced by dry weather. Stocks were above a year earlier in all areas except the West.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the April-June quarter totaled a record high of 700 million bushels--8 percent above the same quarter last year and 43 percent above average.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 1,155 million bushels. The prospective crop is about a fifth less than the record 1958 production but 7 percent larger than average. Indicated yield per harvested acre, at 21.7 bushels, is sharply below the 1958 record yield but well above average.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain is expected to be 53.2 million acres, only slightly less than the previous year but 12 percent less than average. Seeded acreage of 58.8 million acres represents a 4 percent increase over 1958 but is well below average. Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 9.5 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with the unusually small abandonment of 5.1 percent in 1958 and the average of 13.8 percent.

WINTER WHEAT: Combines were swarming northward over ripe fields by July 1 to keep pace with the rapidly maturing 933 million-bushel crop. Production prospects declined slightly during June as the detrimental effects of mosaic, dry weather, and severe winter conditions became more evident in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana with only limited offsetting improved prospects elsewhere. The average yield of 23.0 bushels per harvested acre ranks as the second highest of record, topped only by the 1958 yield of 28.4 bushels.

Acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 45.1 million, slightly larger than the acreage seeded for 1958 but still below average. All regions showed an increase in planted acreage except the West which indicated about a 5 percent decrease. Harvested acreage, set at 40.6 million acres, was down from last year and also below average. Abandonment of planted acreage, including diversion

to uses other than grain, is indicated at 10.1 percent. This is greater than last year's small abandonment but considerably less than average. Abandonment in North Central States was relatively small with the exception of South Dakota where dry weather decreased harvested acreage. Timely rains in April, May, and June saved some dryland wheat acreage in Texas and Oklahoma with the South Central area abandonment much less than average.

In the southern Great Plains, harvest was rapidly coming to a close by July 1 with outturns equal to or exceeding earlier expectations. Timely moisture that fell over much of this area during May pushed yields to higher levels. Harvest progressed on schedule under favorable conditions except for delaying rains that caught the late maturing areas.

Nearly three-fourths of the Kansas crop had been removed from fields by July 1 with yields holding at about the level indicated a month earlier. The mosaic-troubled fields in central and western areas of the State yielded about as expected but yields in the western third of the State were reduced by hot, dry weather during the later stages of the filling period. Streak mosaic strongly influenced the level of yields in the west central area. Despite this heavy mosaic infestation along with a rash of head blights, the current crop forged ahead to produce the third highest yield of record. Quality of the grain has been good with weight per bushel nearly a pound above average and protein content about average. Protein content has been considerably better than a year ago but test weight was not equal to a year earlier.

Growers in Nebraska were apprehensive about yields as combines were poised to take the grain. Early harvested fields, limited to southern areas, were yielding favorably and about as expected. However, harvest will soon move into areas where growers believe yields may have been seriously hurt during June by streak mosaic as plants were unable to produce favorable head fill. Colorado production prospects shrunk as hot, dry weather during the latter part of June brought premature ripening. Harvest is general in the southeastern part of the State with favorable yields and good quality grain moving to storage.

Wheat production in the Corn Belt declined as losses in Indiana and Illinois more than offset gains in Ohio and Michigan. Combining was well advanced in Missouri and Illinois by the end of June with about 10 percent harvested in Indiana and Ohio. Rust, smut, and scab are present in many fields in sufficient proportions to reduce yields. Late seeded fields are thin and subject to becoming weedy should wet weather delay harvest. Quality of early harvested fields has been unusually good.

Wheat harvest neared completion by July 1 in Gulf Coast States and was well advanced as far north as Maryland on the Atlantic Coast. Yields held near the level of the previous months with minor gains slightly offsetting limited reduction.

Production prospects in the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain States were generally unchanged from a month ago as moisture fell in adequate amounts to maintain yield prospects. Soil moisture supplies are believed adequate to carry the crop to maturity.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 19.9 million bushels, 10 percent less than last year and about one-third below average. The smaller crop is due to sharply reduced yields, 15.7 bushels compared with 23.8 last year. The South Dakota yield, estimated at 6 bushels per acre, is equal to the lowest of record since 1936 as extreme drought conditions aided by disease damaged the crop severely. Prospective yields in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana were off rather sharply compared with last year with moisture conditions only fair to good in these States.

Durum wheat was planted on 1,346,000 acres in the four major producing States in 1959, about two-fifths above last year's record low acreage but otherwise the smallest since records began in 1919. Record yields last year, together with a more competitive price compared with other spring wheat, encouraged growers to expand their acreage. But the harvested acreage, estimated at 1,271,000 acres, is the third lowest of record.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 202 million bushels. This is 16 million bushels less than June 1 prospects. The decline came in the Dakotas. Extreme drought conditions in South Dakota, reduced indicated yields to the lowest level since 1937 and hot, dry conditions during most of June reduced prospects in North Dakota. Conditions were generally good in the Western States with prospects up in Washington but reduced in Utah, Idaho, and Oregon.

Planted acreage of spring wheat other than durum in the United States is estimated at 12,377,000 acres, about 9 percent above last year but remaining near the low level of recent years. Major spring wheat producing States show increases as follows: Minnesota, 25 percent; North Dakota, 3 percent; South Dakota, 10 percent; and Montana, 18 percent. However, with the rather heavy abandonment in prospect on the basis of July 1 conditions, the acreage for harvest is expected to be 11,394,000 acres, only 3 percent above last year.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, are estimated at 114.9 million bushels or 7.9 percent of the 1958 record production. These stocks were more than double the wheat on farms a year earlier. For the date, stocks were the third largest of record going back to 1926. More than three-fourths of the farm-stored wheat was located in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana. About four-fifths of all wheat on farms was under Government loan and purchase agreements.

Disappearance of wheat during the quarter ended June 30 was 168 million bushels, considerably more than a year earlier and above average. An estimated 116 million bushels of wheat moved from farms in the North Central States, accounting for two-thirds of all wheat that left farm storage during the quarter.

OATS: The 1,009,625-bushel oat crop forecast for 1959 is the smallest since 1939. It is 29 percent less than 1958 production and 23 percent below average. Acreage for grain is the smallest since 1892. Indicated yield per acre, at 35.0 bushels, is nearly 10 bushels below the record high set last year but is about average. The sharp decline in yield from last year is due largely to greatly reduced yields in the important North Central States which produced bumper crops in 1958. In most other sections, 1959 yields vary only moderately from 1958 levels.

In Iowa, oats were planted at about the usual time. Most fields were in the milk or soft dough stage on July 1 and were benefited by recent rains. The Minnesota crop was planted early but germination was slow. Drying winds in June caused some premature ripening. In Wisconsin, straw is short but heads are of good size and are filling rapidly. In a number of the North Central States, greenbugs, red leaf virus, and rust have taken a rather heavy toll. The crop is virtually all harvested in southern areas.

Plantings of 36.3 million acres of fall and spring oats were about 2 million acres, or 6 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. The continuation of the downward trend in seeding of oats brings the year's acreage level below any year of the current century. Except for Kansas and Missouri each of the important North Central States planted smaller acreage than last year. Reduced seedings of oats in the Corn Belt States is attributed in large measure to the removal of corn acreage allotments. Unfavorable moisture conditions also interfered with seeding operations in some areas.

Oats harvested for grain this year are expected to total 28.8 million acres--also the smallest this century. Slightly more than two-thirds of the 3 million acre reduction from last year's harvested acreage is in South Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas where abandonment and diversion is unusually heavy.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 are estimated at 300 million bushels--the highest farm carry-over of record; 9 percent more than a year earlier and 35 percent above average. The 12 North Central States held 267 million bushels, or 89 percent of the Nation's farm stocks. Except for Missouri and Kansas, stocks in each of these States were substantially larger than last year. Disappearance from April 1 to July 1 totaled 288 million bushels, 8 percent above last year and 10 percent above average.

SOYBEANS: Nearly a decade of annual acreage increases was broken as growers carried out their intentions to reduce soybean acreage in 1959. The decline in acreage occurred primarily in the "Soybelt" States and is attributed to increased competition from corn acreage and the Conservation Reserve Program.

Soybeans planted alone for all purposes are estimated at 22.9 million acres, 8 percent below 1958 and 1 percent below March 1 intentions. Most of the reduction from intentions is in Minnesota and Iowa. Of the total acreage (alone plus interplanted) planted to soybeans this year 22.0 million acres will be harvested for beans if growers fulfill July 1 intentions. Soybean acreage continues to expand in the South Central States with Arkansas and Mississippi showing significant increases over last year. Arkansas moved into fourth place in rank of acreage planted ahead of Minnesota and Indiana.

The first forecast of the 1959 soybeans production will be published in the August Crop Production report.

Most of the 1959 soybean acreage was planted by July 1 as growers made rapid progress during late May and June under favorable weather conditions. Excessive moisture in the middle Missouri and Mississippi River Valley areas prevented early planting, but farmers there were winding up plantings by early July. Rains also delayed early plantings in Georgia and Florida. Some acreage is expected to be planted after July 1 in eastern Seaboard States from Delaware to Florida as farmers frequently plant soybeans following small grains and commercial vegetables. Late plantings particularly in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina progressed slowly in late June because of inadequate top soil moisture.

Generally good stands of soybeans were evidenced in the North Central States, which account for 72 percent of the total soybean acreage. Although there was not an abundance of surface soil moisture in most of these States during the latter part of June, soybeans were growing favorably by July 1. The crop was progressing equally well in the South Atlantic States. However, near drought conditions at the end of June may adversely affect the late plantings. Low land flooding necessitated replanting of early acreage in Kentucky and Mississippi. Withstanding weediness in the flooded areas, the outlook for the soybean crop in the South Central States is good.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: July 1 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated at 35.4 million bushels. These stocks approached the record holdings of 36.3 million on July 1, 1957. The North Central States held 96 percent of the stocks. In this area, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, accounted for 90 percent of the U. S. total. The April 1 to July 1 disappearance from farms totaled 89.2 million bushels. This was 1.3 million bushels short of the record April 1 to July 1 disappearance of a year earlier.

Planting was nearly complete by July 1, so only a small quantity of seed remains on farms. Government loans on soybeans matured on May 31. A small quantity was resealed on farms and some of the soybeans on which loans matured had not yet moved from farms by July 1.

BARLEY: July 1 conditions indicate a 1959 barley crop of 414 million bushels, 12 percent below the 1958 record high, but 30 percent above average. Lower yields than last year more than offset an increase in acreage. Most of the decrease in prospective 1959 production was accounted for by a period of hot dry weather in the Central States especially the Dakotas. In the Western States, which account for more than half the Nation's production, growing conditions have been favorable. Prospective yield for the region is the same as a year ago and slightly above average. Comparing 1959 with 1958, prospective yield in California is up from 36.5 to 39 bushels, North Dakota down from 28 to 20 bushels, Minnesota down from 36 to 27 bushels and Montana down from 31 to 29 bushels. The South Dakota yield at 11.0 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1936.

Total barley acreage seeded in the fall of 1958 and the spring of 1959 is estimated at 17.0 million acres, up more than 4 percent from the previous season and sharply above average. Most of the leading barley producing States showed increases. However, California decreased 2 percent and Idaho 5 percent. The Nation's barley acreage for harvest, estimated at 15.1 million acres, is only slightly above that harvested in 1958 because of increased abandonment.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 64.2 million bushels, the highest since 1943, but only a little above July 1, 1958. More than half these stocks were in North Dakota and Montana. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter was 87.1 million bushels, only slightly less than the record high in 1958 for this quarter.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 21.4 million bushels, a third less than the 1958 crop and 5 percent below average. The rather sharp decrease in production is due to less acreage for harvest and lower yields. Yield is indicated at 15.1 bushels compared with 18.2 bushels in 1958 and the 10-year average of 13.2 bushels per acre.

Almost 62 percent of this year's crop is expected to be produced in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Washington. Production in these States is indicated at about 59 percent of last year. North Dakota and South Dakota, usually the largest rye producing States, expect production to be only 43 and 23 percent, respectively, of last year's crop. Dry weather during and since seeding plagued the crop. Illinois, with indicated production about 7 percent above last year, is the only State in this group that shows an increase over the previous year while Washington production remained unchanged. Production increases are expected in only 7 of the remaining rye producing States.

Rye for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,417,000 acres, 21 percent below 1958 and 17 percent below average. Most of the acreage decrease occurred in the North Central States where acreage is down 25 percent from last year. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: July 1 farm stocks of old crop rye are estimated at 4.4 million bushels. Thus, farmers carry into the new crop year the largest holdings since 1944. The April 1 to July 1 disappearance of 5.2 million bushels, although representing more than one-half the April 1 farm stocks, was 5 percent below disappearance a year earlier, but four-fifths larger than average.

Farms in the North Central States held 86 percent of the July 1 stocks. Five States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota in descending order of holdings, held 75 percent of the stocks. The Dakotas alone accounted for 55 percent of the Nation's July 1 old rye stocks.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 27.6 million bushels, a decrease from 1958 and 30 percent below average. The reduction in flaxseed production is due to a smaller acreage and relatively poor yield prospects. Growers expect to harvest 3.4 million acres compared with 3.9 million acres in 1958. The prospective yield of 8.2 bushels is about two bushels below last year and compares with the average of 8.5 bushels.

Farmers made an early start of seeding this year's 3.6 million acres. May rains and seeding on abandoned small grain land extended the date of plantings in the major producing States resulting in a significant acreage of late flax. However, plantings in the Dakotas were about 3 percent below intentions. An unseasonal heavy frost in late May severely damaged some acreage.

The three most important flaxseed producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 91 percent of the Nation's flaxseed crop. Late flax is in good condition and a major part of the flax acreage was benefited by late June rainfall. Early high temperatures in the Dakotas forced plant development with much of the early seeded acreage beginning to form bolls by July 1.

FLAXSEED STOCKS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms July 1 are placed at 3,210,000 bushels. These holdings are more than double the 1,556,000 bushels held a year ago and about a third more than average. Disappearance from farms during the quarter ended June 30 amounted to 10,419,000 bushels. This is almost double the 5,341,000 bushels moving from farms in this quarter last year, and is also well above average.

COTTON: Cotton planted in 1959 is estimated at 15,890,000 acres. This is 28 percent more than the 12,379,000 acres planted last year when nearly 5 million allotted acres were in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve. The 1959 planted acres compares with 14,310,000 acres in 1957 when participation in the Reserve totaled 3 million acres, and 17,077,000 acres in 1956, the first Soil Bank year, when about a million acres were placed in the Reserve. The average planted acreage is 22,444,000 acres.

The initial acreage allotment for upland cotton plus the acres added by the farmers electing "choice B" brought the total allotment for 1959 to 17.3 million acres, compared with 17.6 million acres in 1958. Despite considerable released and reapportioned acreage in some areas, under-planting of allotments this year was comparatively large, especially in the Southeastern States. In New Mexico, Arizona, California, Missouri, and irrigated areas of Texas, and Delta counties of Central Belt, the allotted acreage was generally planted.

While cool weather during May in New Mexico, Arizona, and California retarded progress somewhat, June weather was very favorable and cotton made excellent growth. The crop is early and making good growth in Missouri. In Texas, planting was delayed in the Lower Valley but was generally early in other areas. However, hail and rain caused extensive damage in some High Plains areas. The acreage there was largely replanted but is late. Soil moisture is good in most areas of the State and early cotton is making fine progress.

In Central Belt States, the planting season was generally favorable and stands are average or better even though frequent rains in late May and early June delayed chopping and cultivating. Late June weather was good; fields are clean and the crop is making good progress. In the Southeast, cool, rainy weather delayed planting in many areas and excessive rains in late May and early June resulted in grassy fields. However, very favorable weather in late June permitted cultivation and plants are making rapid progress.

ALL HAY: Production of all hay in 1959 is forecast at 109.6 million tons--

10 percent less than the 1958 crop but 2 percent above average. Growing conditions have been mostly favorable though not as good as in 1958 and 1957. Hay in some areas has suffered from hot, dry weather, particularly in the Dakotas and the mid-Atlantic States. Quality this year is better than in 1958. Acreage of all kinds of hay in 1959 is expected to total 71.0 million acres--3 percent less than in 1958, 4 percent less than average and the smallest since 1939. Acreage in all regions of the country is moderately below last year and average. Compared with average, alfalfa acreage is up sharply but is more than offset by declines in other kinds, especially clover and timothy.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is forecast at 61.8 million tons--8 percent below last year's crop of 67.1 million tons, but 22 percent above average. All important alfalfa States except Michigan, Wisconsin, and California are down from 1958. The important North Central Region, which accounts for 58 percent of the U. S. total crop is down 3.6 million tons. South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas account for 3.4 million tons of this decline. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest is indicated at 28.8 million acres--about a million less than in 1958 but 5.4 million above average. The drop from last year is almost entirely in the North Central Region with practically no change in the other regions.

The 1958 crop of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures is forecast at 21.8 million tons--11 percent below last year and 16 percent below average. All regions are below last year. The acreage of this class of hay is estimated at 14.9 million acres--4 percent less than 1958 and 19 percent less than average. The acreage planted to clover-timothy hay has been trending downward for many years and appears to be continuing.

Production of Lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.6 million tons--24 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. Missouri, the leading State, is indicated to have only 57 percent as much tonnage as last year and 74 percent as much as average. Less acreage has been planted and stands are thin in the central part of the State because of dry weather. The other important Lespedeza States also are estimating less production and less acreage than last year and average. Acreage for the Nation is estimated at 4.2 million acres--10 percent below 1958 and 19 percent below average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 9.0 million tons--15 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. The crop is down in both the Central and Western Regions, with the largest reductions in South Dakota and Nebraska. Only Minnesota and Texas show increases over last year and only a few States are above average. Yields are relatively low in the leading States of South Dakota and Nebraska because of dry weather. The acreage of wild hay cut and to be cut is forecast at 11.9 million acres--2 percent more than in 1958 but 12 percent less than average. Acreage is above last year in the West-North Central States but below in the Western Regions.

PEANUTS: The 1959 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes (picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other uses) is estimated at 1,681,000 acres--the smallest acreage since 1930. This is 3 percent below the revised estimate of 1,734,000 acres planted in 1958, and 26 percent below average. Acreage allotments for 1959 are practically unchanged from 1958. The reduction in acreage this year is attributed to the continued substitution of corn for peanuts for hogging in some areas and the increased sign up of peanut growers in the Conservation program, especially in Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas. Peanut growers were not eligible to participate in the Acreage Reserve program the past two years.

The Virginia-Carolina area acreage is practically unchanged from last year, the only difference being a one thousand acre reduction in Tennessee. In the Southeast area the acreage planted alone is down slightly less than 3 percent. Alabama is down 5 percent while both Georgia and Florida growers planted 2 percent less acreage than last year.

For the Southwest area the decrease amounts to 5 percent. Of the two principal peanut States in this area, Texas is down 5 percent and Oklahoma 4 percent. Estimated acreage is down a thousand acres each for Arkansas and New Mexico.

The peanut crop was up to a good stand and growing nicely the first of July. In the Southwest area the crop was generally good although somewhat late in the important cross-Timbers area of Texas. Late May and early June rains brought needed moisture and planting progressed rapidly in mid-June. Only a small acreage still remained to be planted here.

The early crop in South Texas is reported in the best shape in years after earlier difficulty in controlling grass and weeds. Wet weather in the Southeast section also made control of grass and weeds a problem, but favorable June weather enabled growers to clean up all fields except those on the lowest lands. Stands are generally good to excellent and crop is in satisfactory condition, although some minor areas are on the dry side. Crop prospects in the Virginia-Carolina area range from good to excellent. Good rains after planting was completed got the crop off to a good start and good stands were obtained. Growth to date has been favorable.

The first estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1959 production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

DRY BEANS: Production in 1959 is forecast at 18.4 million bags (100 pound cleaned basis) 3 percent below the 1958 crop. Favorable yield prospects of 1,203 pounds are more than offset by the reduced acreage for harvest of 1.53 million acres--down 4 percent from the previous year. Favorable weather during the planting season encouraged growers in eastern producing areas to seed the full intended acreage, except in Michigan. Dry soils over much of the western producing area and increased competition from other crops reduced plantings there below intentions with significant reductions in Colorado and Washington.

Plantings of 1.58 million acres, 4 percent less than last year, were made in good time with the crop making satisfactory to excellent progress. Increased plantings in Michigan, Nebraska, Idaho, and Wyoming were more than offset by declines in most of the remaining producing States.

In the Northeast bean area the crop was planted early under near ideal conditions. Excellent stands reduced replantings to a minimum. Relatively cool temperatures during mid-June along with a short period of limited moisture slowed germination and early growth in local areas. Michigan growers report the highest July 1 crop condition of record with plant development ranging from runners for the early planted fields to the 2 leaf stage for the latest fields.

The Northwest bean crop was planted a little later than usual with progress relatively slow due to cool temperatures and limited moisture. Fields in some areas required irrigation to stimulate germination and stands generally are not up to expectations. Normal to above normal temperatures during late June along with beneficial moisture in some needy areas improved crop development and above average yields are expected.

Yield prospects in the Southwest (pinto area) are below average as limited moisture supplies retarded early season development. Stands are adequate, but a significant acreage is dependent on early additional rainfall. California yields are expected to exceed last year and average as the bean season began under favorable conditions. Some plantings following small grain were to be completed after July 1.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas in 1959 is expected to total 4,045,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis), the largest since 1947 except for 1956. Prospective production is almost two-thirds above last year and more than one-fourth above average. The sharply increased production comes from increased acreage and near record yield prospects. The U.S. cleaned yield is indicated at a record 1,400 pounds per acre.

Growing conditions have been exceptionally good this year, especially in the Pacific Northwest. All producing States report above average yields with Idaho, Washington, and Oregon expecting near-or record-equalling yields. The season in that area has been good with favorable weather during the planting season and during blossoming. Moisture conditions in the dry-land areas of Idaho and Washington are ample and water supplies are adequate in the irrigated areas.

The 1959 planted acreage is estimated at 309,000 acres, more than a third above last year's acreage, but only slightly above average. Washington and Idaho, the two major producing States, show increases of 35 and 52 percent, respectively. Reduced current supplies, good yields, and favorable prices for last year's crop were contributing factors to the increased acreage this year. Acreage increases are indicated in all minor producing States except Colorado and Minnesota. About 289,000 acres are indicated for harvest in 1959. This is more than two-fifths above last year and, except for 1956, the largest acreage harvested since 1951. Abandonment is expected to be about 6 percent compared with about 11 percent last year.

ALL SORGHUMS: The 19.7 million acres planted to sorghums for all purposes this year are down 7 percent from last year, but 13 percent above average. The sorghum acreage held near the 1958 level in the Great Plains area where the main competitive crop is wheat--wheat allotments were essentially unchanged for 1959. However, the decline was very sharp in the Corn Belt area. Since there are no 1959 corn allotments, farmers in that area increased corn acreage and restricted the planting of sorghums. The situation was similar with regard to cotton in the Mississippi Delta. Many farmers elected "Choice B" which permitted planting of cotton up to 40 percent above initial allotments and therefore less cropland is available for sorghums and other crops. The increase in Conservation Reserve contracts in many sections of the country also effected a reduction in sorghums. The acreage expected to be harvested for all purposes is indicated at 18.8 million, 9 percent below last year. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

In Texas, planted acreage is 2 percent below last year. Moisture supplies and temperatures in June were favorable for rapid growth of sorghums. Combining has been underway in south Texas and much is headed in the Low Plains. In the Texas High Plains seeding was at a fast pace in mid-June, but some acreage was still unplanted by the end of the month. In Kansas, planted acreage is estimated the same as last year. Planting was earlier than usual.

The crop benefited considerably from late June thundershowers. In Nebraska, wet weather delayed seeding, but most was planted by June 20. Colorado's planted acreage is off 16 percent this year partly as a result of the increased acreage in the Conservation Reserve. In California, planted acreage—up 11 percent—continues the yearly increase with fast maturing and high yielding varieties of seed readily available. Considerable sorghums are planted in California following small grains.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1 totaled 34.6 million bushels, the largest for this date in the 4 years of record, but represented only 5.6 percent of the record 1958 production. July 1 stocks include nearly 10 million bushels of 1958 and 1957 crops resealed by CCC. Slightly over 70 percent of the sorghum grain on farms was located in Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas. Disappearance of 68 million bushels from farms during the April-June quarter was about the same as a year earlier.

RICE: A rice crop of 52.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1959. This would be 11 percent above last year due mostly to a 12 percent increase in the acreage for harvest, estimated at 1.58 million acres. The yield per acre of 3,292 pounds is 17 pounds below the record yield last year. Acreage allotments remained about the same as the previous year with the 11 percent increase in acreage seeded due primarily to discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 40.6 million bags are in prospect compared with 35.3 million bags produced last year. Record high yields per acre are indicated for Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri with Arkansas yields expected to equal last year's record. Mississippi yields, indicated above last year, are below the 1957 record.

Weather was favorable in the Southern States for seeding and progress of the crop is about normal. Showers and some heavy rains delayed plantings and necessitated some replanting. Stands are generally good, but late planted fields are more grassy than usual.

In California, the prospective production of 11.6 million bags compares with 11.7 million bags last year. The indicated yield per acre of 4,100 pounds is sharply below the 1958 record yield. Favorable conditions allowed plantings to be completed early and early development was good, but cool weather in May slowed the crop to about normal. Water supplies appear adequate even though supplies will have to be used carefully.

APPLES: Early-season prospects point to a commercial apple crop of 119,122,000 bushels. If this production materializes it will be 6 percent below last year but 10 percent above average. Many of the important apple States report a heavy June drop. July 1 prospects by geographic regions are: Eastern - 57,390,000 bushels, 1 percent less than last year but 18 percent over average; Central - 22,852,000 bushels, also 1 percent less than last year, but 17 percent over average; Western - 38,880,000 bushels, 15 percent below last year and 4 percent below average.

In New England and New York, weather to July 1 was favorable for control of diseases and insects. Northern New England expects about the same production as last year; southern New England expects larger crops. The Hudson Valley crop is sizing well and production is expected to be well above last year. In the Lake Ontario area the set is lighter than expected but the crop is still expected to be large. The Champlain Valley has a good set with favorable growing conditions to July 1. New York's varietal prospects compared with last year are: McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, Greenings, and Wealthy, all down in Lake Ontario and up in the Hudson Valley; Baldwin, below last year in both areas. New Jersey expects the largest crop since 1937. Light picking of Starrs started in south Jersey the end of June with harvest of this variety expected to continue active through July. The Bridgeville area of Delaware was hit by a severe windstorm on June 23 which caused heaviest losses on early varieties. Although some sections of Virginia and Maryland received good rains early in July, the shortage of moisture was becoming serious in many parts of these States. July 1 prospects were reported excellent in the heavy producing North Valley counties of Virginia but elsewhere in that State the outlook is for a smaller crop than last year. Frederick, the leading county, expects a substantially larger production than in 1958. In Clarke County, which usually ranks second, the outlook is for a crop equal to or exceeding last year's record. Poorest prospects are in the Piedmont where Winesap, a leading variety, has a light set. Fair to good crops, but generally less than in 1958, are expected in the Roanoke area and Southwest Virginia. Varietal prospects for Virginia are: Red Delicious, generally the heaviest set of any variety; York Imperial, heavy in the North Valley but light elsewhere; Stayman and Golden Delicious, fair to good; Winesap and Albemarle Pippin, short. Harvest of Yellow Transparent started in late June in southern sections of Virginia. Movement of Rambo is expected to become active about August 1. In Maryland, bearing surface is increasing and most growers report a full set. Harvest of Lodi started June 29.

Although a heavy June drop is reported in Michigan, July 1 reports indicate a crop slightly above last year's production. Disease and insect control are reported satisfactory. This is an off year for Spies, but the decline is expected to be much less than in the previous two off years. In Ohio, harvest is expected to begin earlier than usual even though dry weather during June slowed growth of fruit in the southern area. Picking of summer varieties is expected to become active in southeast Ohio by July 12; in the northeastern area by July 24. Scattered hail damage is reported in both Ohio and Indiana. Indiana reports poor prospects for Winesaps; fair to good prospects for Grimes, McIntosh, and Red Delicious; and a good outlook for Stayman, Wealthy, and Jonathan. Growing conditions have been favorable in Illinois with quality reported good but size of fruit quite variable. Harvest of Transparent began in late June in southern Illinois. Wisconsin reports fairly good prospects except for McIntosh. Kansas has adequate moisture supplies with good prospects in the main production areas.

Cool weather in June favored growth of Washington apples, but the 1959 production in that State is expected to be substantially below the large crops of the past two years.

In general the set is light and extremely variable, both between orchards and between areas. July 1 prospects were generally best for Winesaps; Jonathans were rated fair to good; Red Delicious, Standard Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Rome Beauty, all reported as light crops. In Oregon the crop is generally good with reports of spotted set limited to isolated areas. In the important Hood River area, Standard Delicious are expected to be down from last year, primarily because of tree removals, while Newtowns and Golden Delicious are expected to be up. In the Sebastopol district of California there is a heavy set of Gravensteins with good size growth to July 1. However, because of inadequate soil moisture and limited irrigation facilities, some growers thinned twice to promote size growth. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin around July 10. The Watsonville district has a good crop of all varieties. Rainfall has been light in this area also, but much of the acreage is either irrigated or located on hills frequently blanketed by ocean fog.

The crop is quite spotted in the Flathead Lake area of Montana. Idaho expects heavy crops of all varieties except Red Delicious. Harvest of early varieties in that State is expected to begin about August 1. New Mexico expects the smallest crop since 1953, the result of numerous factors including a light set, extensive hail damage, and shortage of water.

PEACHES: This year's peach crop is forecast at 75.8 million bushels, 4 percent less than on June 1 but 7 percent more than last year. The July 1 forecast excludes production eliminated through the "green drop" program put into effect under The Peach Marketing Order for California Clingstone peaches. This removal program is responsible for the reduction from the June 1 forecast. Peach production, excluding the California Clingstone crop which is mostly for canning, is now placed at 48.8 million bushels, 2 percent below last year's production but 24 percent above the 1948-57 average.

The California Clingstone peach crop is now estimated at 27.0 million bushels, 28 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Fruit is small in size as a result of a heavy set. Growing weather during most of June was satisfactory except for a heat wave of 4-5 days. Harvest started in the Visalia area July 1, and was expected to begin July 8 in the Marysville area and July 6-8 in the Modesto area.

The California Freestone crop is estimated at 14.4 million bushels, the same as the June 1 forecast, 25 percent more than last year and the largest of record. Harvest of early varieties is practically complete. Early Elberta harvest started the fourth week of June and is near the peak in Southern and Central San Joaquin Valley. Quality has been good but the fruit has been small for most varieties and districts.

Indicated peach production for the 9 Southern States is 14.4 million bushels, up slightly from the June 1 forecast, 9 percent less than last year but 54 percent above average. Weather in Georgia has been very favorable since early June; fruit is sizing unusually well and promises to be of very good quality. The majority of the harvest after July 1 will be of the Southland, Hiley, and Elberta varieties. Movement of Elbertas is expected to continue through July.

Harvest of an excellent peach crop is well under way in all areas of South Carolina. The weather was hot and dry as June ended and late peaches in the Piedmont area needed additional moisture for sizing. The North Carolina peach crop in general is 10-14 days earlier than last year and harvest should peak about July 20.

A very good peach crop is moving in volume in Alabama. In Arkansas, early varieties now being harvested and the main Elberta crop, harvest of which will soon be under way, are very good in the three main commercial areas. Peaches are of good size as a result of adequate moisture. Harvest of early varieties is complete in Louisiana and movement of mid-season varieties continues active. The fruit is of good size and quality. Harvest of early varieties was under way in all areas of Texas the last half of June. Mid-season peaches were in fair volume the latter part of June in the Fredericksburg area and in light production in central and east Texas. Both yield and quality of fruit harvested so far have been generally good.

Peach production in New England and New York is forecast at 1.4 million bushels, compared with 1.7 million bushels last year and average production of 1.3 million bushels. June conditions in New England were favorable for the growth of peaches but wet weather the last half of the month made it difficult to spray adequately. New York's peach crop is sizing satisfactorily but there was a heavy June drop.

The Middle Atlantic States expect a peach crop of 7.5 million bushels, 16 percent less than last year but 12 percent more than average. New Jersey peaches have developed well to date after heavy hand thinning of most varieties. Light marketings of Sunrise and Earlyeast began about July 1. Movement of the important Jerseyland variety will begin about July 20 in south Jersey, followed by Triogem about August 1. Peaches are now sizing well in Pennsylvania and with normal moisture will make a good crop. Most Maryland peach growers have a full set of peaches. Harvest in the Hancock area was expected to begin about July 9 for Earlyeast, July 12 for Erly-Red-Fre, July 24 for Jerseyland, and July 26 for Red Haven. A good rain at Hancock July 1 should aid sizing of these early peaches. Peach prospects in the 4-County Eastern Panhandle commercial area of West Virginia continue good, but are relatively poor in other areas. The fruit is quite clean and insect and disease control has been good.

The peach crop in the North Central States is forecast at 5.5 million bushels, 13 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. Expected production is less than last year in all States in this group, except Michigan where it is the same. Ohio peaches are reported to be of generally better size and quality than last year, partly because of the smaller crop. Picking of earliest varieties will begin about July 26 in the important east-central area and about July 28 in the northeastern area. The Illinois crop is confined largely to the southern one-third of the State. Early variety harvest was expected to begin in early July. In Michigan, prospects appear best for the early and mid-season crops. Some were frozen last winter but most orchards have good crops. Dry weather is hurting the crop.

Total production in the Western States is estimated at 46,576,000 bushels, 23 percent more than both last year and average. The Washington peach crop is expected to be slightly below last year but much above average. Weather as a whole has been good for growth and well-thinned fruit is sizing well. Red Haven harvest will probably begin between July 20 and 25. Weather has been favorable for normal development of Oregon peaches, with harvest to start about August 5. In Colorado, peaches have set well in the principal producing area of Mesa County around Palisade and very little blight or mosaic is reported. Harvest will probably be about eight days earlier than usual.

PEARS: Pear production in the United States is estimated at 32,680,000 bushels, slightly less than the June 1 forecast, but 10 percent more than average. Production of Bartlett pears on the Pacific Coast is forecast at 21,560,000 bushels and the winter pear crop at 7,462,000 bushels. Bartlett pear prospects improved a little in California during June, but declined considerably in Washington and slightly in Oregon.

Production of Bartlett pears in California is forecast at 27 percent more than last season and 26 percent more than average which would be the largest crop of record. The set of fruit is extremely heavy in the Sacramento River district and good in all other districts. While size and growth have been good in recent weeks, average sizes are below normal in some districts. The California winter pear crop is forecast at 1,792,000 bushels, unchanged from June 1, 30 percent above last year and 2 percent above average.

Pear production in Oregon improved slightly during June, an increase of 300,000 bushels in the forecast for winter pears more than offsetting a decline of 100,000 bushels in the Bartlett crop. The fruit set was good and weather has been favorable for fruit development of both Bartlett and winter pears, except for Bosc which failed to pollinate properly. Irrigation water should be adequate to meet seasonal requirements.

Prospects for the Washington Bartlett pear crop declined 16 percent during June. There was a very heavy drop of fruit during the first 15 days of June in all parts of the State; also, both the Yakima Valley and north-central areas are experiencing the greatest tree loss from "pear decline" in 7 years. Even young trees are dying. The June drop was also exceptionally heavy for winter pears and trees of these varieties are showing more evidence of "pear decline" than in past years. Indicated production of Washington winter pears on July 1 was 5 percent below June 1 forecast.

The forecasts for Michigan pears is unchanged from June 1 and production is indicated at 11 percent below last year's record high, but 42 percent above average. Pear prospects improved slightly in New York during June and the crop is now forecast at 7 percent less than in 1958, but 18 percent more than average.

GRAPES: The 1959 grape crop is forecast at 3,250,800 tons, 7 percent above last year's production and 13 percent above the 1948-57 average. Production of European type grapes, grown almost exclusively in California and Arizona, is forecast at 2,957,000 tons, or 92 percent of the total grape crop, and 9 percent above last year's production. A grape crop of 253,800 tons is indicated for all other States, 9 percent less than in 1958.

This year's California grape crop is indicated at 2,990,000 tons, 9 percent greater than last year and 12 percent above average. Production of raisin varieties is forecast at 1,800,000 tons; wine varieties, 560,000 tons; and table varieties, 630,000 tons. The raisin and table grape crops are considerably larger than last year, but wine grape production is expected to be slightly smaller. Conditions have been favorable for the rapid development of raisin type grapes. Harvest of Thompson Seedless in the Coachella Valley is nearly complete. It began about July 1 in the Arvin District, approximately ten days earlier than last season and the earliest of record. Weather conditions have been ideal for the table grape crop. Wine type grapes are making good growth, except in some of the Coastal counties where dry weather has retarded their development somewhat. Grape production in Arizona is placed at 7,000 tons, compared with 5,700 tons last year.

The Washington grape crop is forecast at 55,000 tons, 2 percent more than last year and two-thirds larger than average. This would be the State's third successive bumper crop.

Grape production in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 175,100 tons, 12 percent below last year but 19 percent above average. Each State in this region, except Michigan, expects smaller crops than last year. The New York crop is indicated to be more than one-fourth below last year. Michigan, however, expects tonnage to be up 15 percent.

June rainfall was below normal in both the Finger Lakes and Chautauqua-Erie areas of New York. Strong winds June 14 and 15 caused damage to the crop and reduced set. The set looks good in Pennsylvania. The weather had been cold and dry, but showers June 22 and 25 alleviated the situation temporarily. Most growers in Ohio report an excellent set of grapes. The Michigan crop is in excellent condition, although a heavy drop left clusters thin in some vineyards.

CITRUS: Harvest of the 1958-59 orange crop was virtually complete on July 1 in all citrus States except California where an estimated 13.4 million boxes of Valencias remained for summer and early fall harvest. In Florida an estimated 700,000 boxes, or less than one percent of the total crop, remained unharvested on July 1. Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) for the U. S. is estimated at 128.5 million boxes, 18 percent greater than last year and 8 percent above average. As of July 1 processors had used 73.6 million boxes compared with 65.8 million boxes a year ago and 70.2 million boxes by July 1, 1957. Fresh usage to July 1 this year was 40.8 million boxes compared with 36 million to July 1, 1958, and 44.2 million to July 1, 1957.

As of July 1 an estimated 1.9 million boxes of grapefruit had not been harvested of which 1.5 million boxes were in California. Elsewhere the 1958-59 season can be considered virtually complete. Total production for 1958-59 is estimated at 43.4 million boxes, 9 percent greater than 1957-58 but 4 percent below average. As of July 1 processors had used 20.4 million boxes of grapefruit compared with 18.7 million boxes a year ago and 20.3 million boxes as of July 1, 1957. Fresh usage accounted for 21 million boxes to July 1 this year compared with 20.2 million boxes a year ago and 22 million boxes to July 1, 1957.

Slightly more than three-fourths of the California lemon crop had been harvested by July 1. Total production is estimated at 17 million boxes, 100,000 boxes greater than last year. Processors had used 7.3 million boxes by July 1 compared with 4.5 million boxes a year earlier. Approximately 5.9 million boxes had been used as fresh lemons to July 1 compared with 6.9 million boxes to the same date a year ago.

Florida's 1959-60 citrus crops are growing well, although the July 1 reported condition of grapefruit is below that of other recent years, and the condition of oranges is only slightly above that of July 1, 1958. California citrus crops are also growing satisfactorily even though hot weather in June caused a somewhat heavier than usual drop of fruit in central California. Sizes of individual fruits are larger than usual in Florida, California, and Texas. Arizona has a heavy set of fruit for 1959-60, but has not had as much "June drop" as is usually expected for such a set.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Total plum production in California and Michigan is forecast at 108,000 tons, 57 percent greater than last year, and 25 percent above average. In California production is expected to equal the record crops of 1946 and 1956. Harvest of California's early varieties is about complete and picking of mid-season varieties is under way. The season is about 10 days earlier than last year.

Dried prune production in California is forecast at 155,000 tons (dried basis), 61 percent above last year, but 4 percent below average. Most prunes have made good growth, but some sunburn damage is evident. In the coastal counties of the northern prune area lack of moisture is a problem for some acreage.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected to total 78,500 tons (fresh basis), nearly 50 percent above last year, but 14 percent below average. Oregon has a good set of fruit, although there is considerable variation between and within orchards. Brown rot has been well controlled. Idaho expects to start harvest of prunes about August 10, approximately 3 days earlier than usual. Cool weather in June helped the Washington prunes size well, although in western Washington the heavy set will limit sizing of the fruit.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1959 crop is estimated from July 1 condition at 80,970 tons, 8 percent less than last year and 14 percent under average. The crop for the Great Lakes States is 8 percent above last year but this is more than offset by a 12 percent reduction for the Western States.

Harvest of the very light California crop was practically complete by mid-June. In Oregon harvest was proceeding without delay about July 1 with quality good in all areas. The Washington crop is turning out lighter than expected on June 1. In both Washington and Oregon, production of Bings is now reported relatively light. In the other Western States -- Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado--the sweet cherry crops were reduced by spring frosts and rainy weather at pollination. Nearly all of these States report good to excellent quality. Except in Montana active harvest is expected to be over by mid-July.

Dry weather has affected size of fruit in Michigan but the crop still promises to be the second largest of record. Schmidts are lighter than last year but Napoleons are especially heavy. Harvest started in southwest Michigan shortly after mid-June, and by the end of the month was under way in the Northwest counties. June rainfall was beneficial to the crop in the Hudson Valley, but in the Lake Ontario area of New York rainfall the past month was below normal. Most active harvest is expected to be over in the latest area (Lake Ontario) by about July 20. Quality of the Pennsylvania crop is reported generally good. The Ohio crop was reduced by hot dry weather during June.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is estimated from July 1 conditions at 143,170 tons, 38 percent above last year but only 10 percent over average.

Michigan, which has over three-fifths of the prospective 1959 national production, expects the third largest crop of record, despite dry weather during June. There were some high winds the last week end in June with reports of heavy droppage in the Southwest counties. Processors started receiving cherries about a week earlier than usual in this part of the fruit belt. The crop is also earlier than usual in the West Central and Northwest areas. New York expects the largest crop since 1955 even though June rainfall in the Lake Ontario area was below normal. Active harvest was expected to start about July 9 in the Hudson Valley and about July 15 in both the Lake Ontario counties of New York and in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Harvest of the light Ohio crop was earlier than usual with most areas expected to finish by July 10. Wisconsin reports indicate that the crop is heavier in Northern Door County and on the Lake Michigan side than in the Sturgeon Bay area.

The Oregon crop, although variable between areas, is reported developing very well under favorable conditions with active harvest expected in mid-July. Washington growers are finding that their crops are lighter than they had expected. In the remaining Western cherry States, prospects improved during June in Colorado but declined in Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

APRICOTS: The 1959 apricot crop for California, Washington, and Utah is forecast at 239,800 tons, more than double last year's production and 15 percent above average. Harvest is in progress in all three States. Hot weather in California the last part of June hastened maturity and caused some sunburn damage, but there was no appreciable loss of fruit. In Washington a period of cool weather in June delayed harvest. In the Lower Yakima Valley a few Rilands have been picked, and harvest of Moorpark will start shortly after July 10. The production of Tiltons is expected to be light, but good crops are in prospect for other varieties. Harvest is under way in southern Utah, but is not expected to start until mid-July in the northern part of the State.

AVOCADOS: Warm weather has brought California's 1958-59 crop avocados (other than Fuertes) to maturity early, and harvest of late varieties is general. Overmaturity and heavy droppage of fruit are problems in some orchards. The new 1959-60 crop of avocados is growing well.

FIGS: California production of Kadota figs for canning is expected to be down sharply from last year as the result of the November 1958 freeze damage to trees. Calimyrna figs show a good set of fruit. Caprification was completed about ten days earlier than usual, which would indicate that harvest may be early this season. Movement of Mission figs has been lighter than usual for July 1.

OLIVES: The set of olives in California is light in most orchards. Manzanillo, Sevillano, and Mission varieties are all expected to have much lighter production than in 1958. The fruit sizes will probably be large because of the light set.

ALMONDS: The July 1 forecast of California almonds is 72,000 tons, the largest of record, and more than three and one-half times as large as last year's small crop. There has been no appreciable insect or disease damage and recent hot weather has benefited the crop by advancing maturity. The crop is about two weeks ahead of normal. Size of nuts has already been made and is good in comparison with other years.

WALNUTS: The production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 68,400 tons, 23 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. The set in California was spotty as the result of last November's freeze damage to trees. Along the Northern coast spring frosts caused some damage. In southern California delayed foliation is expected to cause smaller sizes.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 9,360 tons, 25 percent greater than last year, and 18 percent above average. In Oregon where the bulk of the crop is produced development is nearly a week later than last year although about average. The Washington set appears variable although pollination weather was good.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California's large nectarine crop is progressing rapidly. The season is about one week earlier than last year. Although the set is not heavy the increase in bearing acreage is expected to result in a large crop.

POTATOES: The early summer potato crop is forecast at 13,614,000 hundred-weight, 2 percent below the June 1 estimate, 7 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop, but still 11 percent above the 1949-57 average. Prospects on the important Eastern Shore of Virginia are below a month earlier, but this was partially offset by improved prospects in the South California early summer crop areas. Continued dry weather has reduced yields below earlier expectations on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In Northampton, dry weather caused a larger than usual number of size B, but in Accomack the crop has sized well. Heaviest movement from the Shore will probably occur during the second and third weeks of July, with digging expected to be nearing completion by July 25. Yields in the Norfolk area of Virginia were also reduced by dry weather. Digging in this area became active in late June and will be completed about mid-July. Weather continues very dry in Delaware also, but the bulk of the acreage is under irrigation. Light digging got underway in late June and digging is expected to be active the week of July 13.

Early summer potato prospects continue favorable in North Carolina. Harvest in the Hendersonville area will get underway about mid-July. In Texas, scattered hail throughout the early summer producing areas during June resulted in considerable top damage, but acreage losses were minor. Heaviest damage was in the Crosbyton area where yield prospects were sharply reduced. Digging in the Crosbyton and Muleshoe areas started the last week in June. Production is expected to be available from all areas during the second week of July. Movement is expected to continue in good volume into August. Growing conditions have been very favorable in the Southern California early summer crop areas. Light digging started June 10 in the Perris Valley. Harvest is expected to be general in early July, but no heavy peak days are expected in daily shipments.

Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 33,206,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the 1958 crop, but still fractionally above average. The yield per acre is forecast at 183.6 hundredweight -- 3.1 hundredweight below the 1958 record yield of 186.7 hundredweight. The 1949-57 average is 158.5 hundredweight. Acreage for harvest this year, at 180,900 acres, is 2 percent below the 183,800 acres harvested in 1958, and 14 percent below the 1949-57 average of 210,700 acres.

Growing conditions to July 1 for the late summer crop have been generally favorable except in the Pacific Northwest where abnormally cool weather during several periods in April and May slowed development of the crop. Harvest of the late summer crop is expected to be on a normal schedule in all areas except the Pacific Northwest where first diggings will probably run later than usual.

On Long Island, New York, prospects are favorable. Generally cool weather and abundant moisture have resulted in excellent vine development and a good set. Harvest was expected to start during the second week of July and to be general by mid-July. In New Jersey, prospects are also favorable. Scattered digging for local markets got underway at the end of June, with general marketing of Cobblers expected about mid-July. Digging of Chippewas and Katahdins will not be general until the end of July. In Bay County, Michigan, dry weather in mid-June limited the set, but prospects are still considered very good. Digging is expected to get underway before the middle of July. The Wisconsin crop is making good progress with some fields expected to be ready for harvest during the last part of July. General rains during late June and early July were very beneficial in the potato areas. In Minnesota, the crop is in generally satisfactory condition. Many growers irrigated their crops during June. Harvest is expected to get underway about mid-July.

Late summer potato fields in Colorado were in bloom on July 1 with a good set reported. Harvest is expected to begin about mid-July in northern Colorado. Planting was a little later than usual, but there was a substantial increase in Red Lasoda acreage which has an early maturity. In Idaho, stands are not as good as a year ago following abnormally cool weather during several periods in April and May. First harvest of Reds is expected about mid-July. The first car of Idaho Reds was shipped on July 8 a year ago.

In Washington, the effects of local frost and wind damage early in the season have been largely overcome. Prospects are generally good although the season is a little later than usual. Digging of first fields was expected the second week of July, but harvest will not be active until the last part of July. Earliest potatoes this year are the Norlund variety raised commercially in Washington the first time this year. In Oregon, prospects are not as favorable as a year ago, but are still considered good. Digging is expected to get underway in Umatilla County before mid-July. Maturity of the California late summer crop is early this year. Shipments from most areas will be made almost concurrently with those from the early summer areas. A few fields were dug at Stockton in late June, but digging is not expected to get underway generally until about mid-July.

The acreage of fall potatoes for harvest (first production estimate in August) is placed at 915,100 acres, down 2 percent from the 1958 acreage, but still 1 percent above the 1949-57 average. In 8 Eastern fall States, total acreage is down 6 percent from 1958 with most of the decline coming in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the 9 Central States, the 1959 acreage is fractionally above 1958. A larger acreage in Minnesota was largely offset by reduced plantings in North Dakota and Wisconsin. The acreage in the 9 western fall States shows a decline of 1 percent. An increase of 6,000 acres in Idaho was more than offset by reduced plantings in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon.

The late spring potato crop is placed at 22,553,000 hundredweight, down fractionally from the June 1 forecast, 7 percent below the 1958 crop and 8 percent below average. In North Carolina yields did not come up to earlier expectations because of dry weather during June. Harvest has been rapid although some growers delayed digging late plantings hoping for much needed moisture. Digging of Cobblers was nearing completion in the 8 northeastern counties in early July. Harvest of Sebago was underway. In the other late spring producing areas of North Carolina prospects also declined from a month ago. In South Carolina, and the Baldwin area of Alabama, harvest was complete on July 1. In Arizona, harvest should finish up before mid-July. In California, harvest was nearing completion on July 1, with less than 10 percent of the acreage remaining for harvest. Most of the late fields are in the Fresno-Madera areas.

The production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,311,000 hundredweight, 30 percent below the 1958 crop. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 3,874,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below 1958.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato production is forecast at 17,598,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above 1958 production, but 10 percent below average. Acreage for harvest in 1959 is estimated at 273,700 acres, 3 percent above 1958. Based on July 1 conditions, yield per acre is placed at 64.3 hundredweight, slightly below the record high yield of 65.5 hundredweight harvested in 1958, but well above the 1949-57 average of 55.5 hundredweight.

Increases in acreage for harvest are reported in Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, California, and Kansas, while 5 States, including South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, reported a slight decrease, and 7 States, including New Jersey, and North Carolina, show no change from 1958.

Weather conditions were generally favorable during planting time and most fields were set on schedule. Louisiana had excessive rains during early June which probably will result in more late acreage than usual. Sweetpotato plants made rapid development in most States during June and yields are expected to be near the 1958 level. However, dry weather in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia caused some slowing of growth.

SUGAR BEETS: Based on conditions prevailing on July 1 a record production of 15,918,000 tons of sugar beets is forecast. This is 5 percent larger than last year and 2.7 percent above the previous record of 15,505,000 tons produced in 1957. The average production is 15,183,000 tons. The indicated yield of 17.6 tons per acre for the United States is 0.5 ton above last year and only 0.1 ton below the record of 17.7 tons per acre produced in 1957. Indicated yields in Utah and California are well above last year when insects and disease cut yields there. Record yields per acre are forecast for Minnesota and Kansas, while yields for Nebraska and South Dakota are at near-record levels.

The acreage planted to sugar beets is estimated at 938,000 acres, only slightly larger than the 933,800 acres planted in 1958, but 12 percent above average. Acreage allotments in 1959 total 925,000 acres, about 1 percent larger than the original 1958 allotment of 915,000 acres which, however, was raised later to 935,000 acres due to deficits in sugar production in off-shore sugar areas. Based on conditions on July 1, growers are expected to harvest close to 906 thousand acres in 1959, an increase of about 2 percent over the acreage finally harvested in 1958. The indicated abandonment of 3.5 percent is well below last year's 4.8 percent.

This year's crop has developed under quite favorable conditions. Hail damage has been less than usual and disease and insect infestation has been lighter than a year ago. Irrigation water is expected to be adequate in most areas. Water could become a factor in South Dakota later in the season if rainfall during the growing season is short. In Oregon heavy demands on water were made in June by high temperatures, but supplies appear to be adequate. In Colorado, progress of the crop has varied, with some beets being reported as exceptionally poor and some as exceptionally good for this time of the year. Beets in the Arkansas Valley are generally in excellent condition and those in the western valleys are off to a much better start than a year ago. In California planting of the crop this year went forward without interruption and the warm spring promoted vigorous growth. Harvesting of the Imperial Valley crop should be completed by the end of July. Harvest of the spring planted beets is expected to start late this month.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the Continental United States in 1959 is estimated at a record 8,048,000 tons. This is 20 percent greater than last year and 6 percent above the previous record of 7,619,000 tons produced in 1953. Estimated production in Louisiana is the highest since 1938 while both acreage and production for Florida are at new high records. The United States average yield per acre at 25.4 tons per acre is only 0.2 ton below the record yield in 1956.

Growers are expected to harvest 316,300 acres for sugar and seed in 1959 compared with 274,800 acres harvested in 1958. Proportionate shares (acreage allotments) of old producers were increased 10 percent over 1958, but in addition to this increase the Commodity Stabilization Service announced on March 4, 1959 that all cane growing as of that date could be harvested without penalty. As a result, acreage for harvest in Florida is 35 percent above last year and in Louisiana 12 percent above.

The Louisiana crop got off to a slow start due to the cool spring and frequent rains in May and early June prevented adequate cultivation. Most growers were able to complete cultivation before the crop was laid by, even though grass is more of a problem than it has been for several years. The Florida crop has received adequate rainfall and is making normal progress.

TOBACCO: Based upon July 1 conditions, total tobacco production is forecast at 1,783 million pounds. This is nearly 3 percent above last year, 15 percent below average and, except for 1957 and 1958, the smallest since 1943. The crop generally got off to an early start as plant supplies were adequate and weather during the early season was favorable. Excessive rains during late May damaged flue-cured to some extent in Georgia and Florida. Severely dry conditions developed during late June in much of the bright leaf belt of the Carolinas and Virginia. Areas producing burley, Maryland, dark types and cigar types have had generally favorable conditions thus far.

The total acreage of all types of tobacco for harvest is estimated at 1,156,600 acres, 7 percent above the 1,077,600 acres harvested last year, but 26 percent below average and with the exception of 1957 and 1958, the lowest since 1911. All important types are under quotas this season except Maryland, Pennsylvania Seedleaf, and cigar wrapper. With allotments at virtually the same level as last season, the increase in acreage is largely due to the discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program. However, there is a small acreage of tobacco allotment in the Conservation Reserve this year.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,082 million pounds. A crop this size would be about 1 million pounds above production in 1958 but 15 percent below average and, with the exception of the past two years, the smallest crop since 1943. Prospective yields of each type are somewhat above average, but they are not expected to reach the record levels of a year earlier.

Acreage of flue-cured types to be harvested is expected to total 697,700 acres--248,000 acres of type 11, 226,000 of type 12, 138,000 of type 13, and 85,700 acres of type 14. This year's flue-cured acreage is 9 percent above 1958 but 27 percent below the average and, excepting 1957 and 1958, the smallest since 1934.

Prospective production of burley is placed at 486 million pounds, 4 percent above the 1958 poundage, but 14 percent below the 10-year average. Burley growers plan to cut around 300,900 acres this year--about 1 percent more than last year, but 24 percent below the average. The increase in burley acreage is comparatively small since participation of burley growers in the Acreage Reserve last season was relatively light.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are placed at 33.3 million pounds, 6 percent above the current estimate of 31.4 million for 1958, but 14 percent below the average. Maryland acreage, indicated at 37,000 acres, is 3,000 acres above that harvested in 1958, but around 10,000 acres below the average.

A fire-cured crop of 49.7 million pounds is in the offing. This represents production 15 percent in excess of 1958, but still the third lowest since records began in 1919. The average is 61.9 million pounds. Acreage of fire-cured set this season is placed at 36,100 acres, 16 percent above 1958 acreage, 28 percent below the average, and second only to 1958 as the smallest acreage since records began in 1919.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is expected to total 21.3 million pounds. Production at this level would be the second lowest of record and compares with 18.0 million pounds made last year and the average of 31.3 million pounds. About 16,300 acres of dark air-cured are expected to be harvested. This is a 14 percent increase over 1958, but remains the second lowest total since estimates first began in 1919. The average is close to 26,000 acres.

Cigar filler production is estimated at 60.0 million pounds, 12 percent higher than last year and 6 percent higher than the average. Expected production this season is comprised of 53.6 million pounds of Pennsylvania Seedleaf and 6.4 million of Miami Valley types. The cigar filler acreage is indicated at 36,000 acres--32,000 acres of type 41 and 4,000 of types 42-44. This compares with 33,000 acres harvested last year--30,000 type 41 and 3,000 types 42-44. Percentage wise, Miami Valley acreage is up rather sharply from 1958 which was curtailed by excessive rains. The average of all filler tobacco is 36,400 acres.

A cigar binder crop of 32.4 million pounds is indicated by present conditions. This is a fifth above production in 1958, but a third below the average. It marks the first year-to-year increase since 1954. At 18,800 acres, cigar binder acreage is nearly a fifth larger than last year--up 12 percent in Wisconsin and about 53 percent in Connecticut Valley. Binder acreage averaged about 30,000 acres during the 1948-57 period.

Expectations point to 18.3 million pounds from cigar wrapper types--10.7 in the Connecticut Valley and 7.6 in the Georgia-Florida area. Wrapper production totaled about 16.3 million pounds in 1958 while the 10-year average is 16.0 million pounds. Cigar wrapper acreage is indicated at 13,600, which is 7 percent above 1958, but about the same as the 10-year average.

HOPS: Production is forecast at 51.5 million pounds, 6 percent above both last year and average. Acreage is slightly less than last year but a higher yield is in prospect in all hop growing States.

The crop is 10-14 days later than usual in Washington. The weather has provided good vegetative growth although it has been slower than some growers would like. Growers in general believe that late hops are in better condition than early. Conditions in California as a whole are better than for the last two or three seasons--a dry winter and spring helped check mildew. Some Sacramento growers report light vine growth and are concerned about early blooms in some yards as a result of recent hot weather. It has been too cool in Oregon for optimum hop growth. The crop will be later than usual. Aphids have been troublesome due to cool, wet weather and control has been difficult in some cases. Some downy mildew is reported in Marion County. Cool weather during May followed by hot weather in June was an ideal combination for hop growth and development in Idaho. However, there are some yards with missing plants, and replacements did not get started due to dry weather--many died before they could be irrigated.

PASTURES: Pasture feed in the South Atlantic States, North Great Plains, and the Southwest was dry and short on July 1. Good pasture feed was generally available in other parts of the country. Nationally, condition of pastures on July 1 averaged 83 percent of normal--down 4 percentage points from a month earlier and 5 percentage points from July 1, a year earlier.

In the North Atlantic region, pastures were below last year's lush condition on July 1, but were above the 1948-57 average for the date. Rainfall was generally ample during June in the New England States and grass made good growth. However, pasture condition declined over most of the Mid-Atlantic States due to lack of moisture and seasonally high temperatures. Further South, grass dried up due to adverse growing weather. Pasture condition declined 17 percent during June in the South Atlantic region and was 9 percent below average for July 1.

Pasture conditions declined during June under abnormally high temperatures and short moisture supplies in most of the North Central States, but were providing generally adequate feed over the area. On July 1, pasture conditions were below the previous month in all States except Minnesota and North Dakota, and were under July a year ago in all except Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In Michigan and Wisconsin pastures were hard hit by drought at this time last year.

Ample rainfall and normal temperatures during June made the South Central region the bright spot on the July 1 pasture feed picture. Pastures approached the very favorable July 1 conditions of the last two years and were 19 percent above average for the date. In Kentucky, pasture feed was spotty and below both June 1, 1959 and July 1 a year ago. Otherwise, pasture conditions in this area were well above average and provided good to excellent livestock feed.

Pasture feed conditions for the Western region as a whole showed little change during June. Short dry grass prevailed over most of California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and south central Oregon. Pastures provided poor to fair feed in the northern Rocky Mountain States. However, grass feed was well above average for July 1 in New Mexico and Colorado. Late June and early July rainfall has improved the outlook for green feed in eastern Wyoming. Pastures in Washington and eastern Oregon were furnishing good pasture feed on July 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms in the United States produced an estimated 12,128 million pounds of milk in June. This was about 2 percent less than in June last year and 1 percent below the June 1948-57 average. Milk production decreased 4 percent seasonally compared with a decrease of 3 percent from May to June last year and the average seasonal decline of 2 percent. In June, milk production was sufficient to provide 2.29 pounds per person daily -- 3 percent less than for June last year and 11 percent less than average for the month. In the first half of 1959, milk production estimates totaled about 65.7 billion pounds, compared with 66.1 billion pounds produced during the January-June period of 1958.

Milk production in June was at a record high for the month in only 3 of the 36 States making monthly estimates. The new June record highs were established in North Carolina and in the heavy milk producing States of California and Pennsylvania. Output reached record lows for June in 12 States and approached the lows for the month in several others. Wisconsin led all States in milk production in June with 1,763 million pounds, followed by New York with 984 million; Minnesota, 966 million; California, 689; Pennsylvania, 623 million; and Iowa, 608 million pounds.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 22.73 pounds on July 1. This was 1 percent higher than the previous record of the same date a year ago and 14 percent above the July 1 average. Rate per milk cow reached new records for July 1 in all regions except the East North Central, where it was 2 percent less than the high set last year.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
JUNE 1959, WITH COMPARISONS 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	June :1948-57:	June :1958:	May :1959:	June :1959:	State	June :1948-57:	June :1958:	May :1959:	June :1959:
N.Y.	960	1,002	1,003	984	Ga.	102	103	105	98
N.J.	100	96	111	98	Ky.	257	265	259	257
Pa.	555	608	687	623	Tenn.	238	240	245	231
Ohio	546	513	528	505	Ala.	116	101	106	103
Ind.	382	355	366	346	Miss.	145	139	149	142
Ill.	511	484	484	461	Ark.	129	110	112	113
Mich.	548	532	512	522	Okla.	182	150	155	145
Wis.	1,727	1,843	1,866	1,763	Texas	295	252	256	246
Minn.	915	1,000	1,006	966	Mont.	60	54	50	51
Iowa	645	631	635	608	Idaho	138	155	163	154
Mo.	424	394	404	384	Wyo.	24	21	19	21
N.Dak.	221	214	188	216	Colo.	89	80	81	78
S.Dak.	164	163	154	152	Utah	67	68	71	70
Nebr.	246	229	224	220	Wash.	180	188	195	185
Kans.	238	190	204	186	Oreg.	131	119	123	117
Md.	117	130	143	127	Calif.	597	667	726	689
Va.	189	192	194	188	Other				
W.Va.	83	78	75	76	States	702	759	774	795
N.C.	148	154	168	158					
S.C.	53	53	54	50	U.S.	12,224	12,332	12,595	12,128

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Production per cow in the United States decreased about 8 percent from June 1 to July 1, compared with the normal seasonal decline of 6 percent. Output dropped more rapidly than usual in all regions other than the North Atlantic and South Central. Compared with the July 1, 1948-57 average, milking rates by regions showed increases ranging from 9 to 20 percent, with the greater gains reported in the southern regions.

Crop reporters indicated that an average of 77.8 percent of their milk cows were milked on July 1. This was about the same proportion as reported a year earlier, and compares with the 10-year average for July 1 of 76.4 percent. Seasonally, the percentage of cows milked declined faster than usual from June 1 in all regions.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,132 million eggs during June--2 percent more than in June 1958. All regions except the North Atlantic and West North Central showed increases over last year. Increases were 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West, and 2 percent in the East North Central States. The North Atlantic and West North Central Regions recorded a 4 percent and a 1 percent decrease respectively. Total egg production January through June was 5 percent up for the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in June was 18.2 eggs, compared with 17.9 eggs during June 1958. This was an increase of 2 percent and a record high for the month. All regions showed increases except the West North Central which remained the same. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Central and West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 6 months of 1959 was 108 eggs, compared with 106 eggs last year.

Laying flocks averaged 281,360,000 layers during June, compared with 280,705,000 in June 1958--about the same as last year. Decreases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and West North Central States. Increases were 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	46,988	54,440	76,964	28,292	46,206	31,186	284,076
1958	48,529	53,448	72,559	29,483	39,283	35,020	278,322
1959	46,047	52,225	70,531	31,937	39,993	35,477	276,210

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	54.2	54.6	55.9	49.1	47.0	57.0	53.4
1958	57.8	57.8	60.4	55.6	52.6	62.7	58.1
1959	58.5	60.2	60.1	57.9	53.9	63.7	59.2

The number of layers on July 1, 1959, totaled 276,210,000 compared with 278,322,000 on July 1 last year -- a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic Region, 3 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West.

The rate of lay on July 1, 1959, was 59.2 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 58.1 on July 1 last year. All regions showed increases except the West North Central which was the same as last year. Increases were 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central and West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic Region.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 24.9 cents a dozen, compared with 25.1 cents a month earlier and 35.2 cents a year earlier. Mid-June prices received by farmers for eggs were the lowest for any month since 1941. However, during the last half of June, egg prices advanced sharply due to seasonally declining production, Government purchases, and intensified merchandising activities by the egg industry. During the week ending June 24, terminal market egg prices for the larger sizes in Northeastern markets were as much as 11.0 cents above the previous week. Prices in Southeastern markets were 1.0 to 7.5 cents higher, Midwest terminal market prices were 2.0 to 4.0 cents higher, and on the West Coast prices were 1.0 to 3.0 cents higher than the preceding week. During the week ending July 1 terminal market egg prices in the Northeast were irregular, Southeastern egg prices were 1.0 to 8.0 cents higher than the previous week, Midwest prices were unchanged to 4.5 cents higher, and in the West prices were unchanged to 3.0 cents higher.

Producers received an average of 15.1 cents per pound live-weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June, compared with 15.5 cents in May, and 20.4 cents in June a year earlier. This was the lowest June price since 1940. Farm chickens averaged 10.1 cents per pound in mid-June, compared with 16.0 cents in June 1958. Commercial broilers were 15.8 cents in mid-June, compared with 21.1 cents a year earlier. The downward trend of broiler prices was halted and prices began moving upward after mid-June as production declined. Also the improvement in egg prices the last half of June slowed the movement of hens to market.

Turkey prices for mid-June averaged 22.5 cents per pound, compared with 22.4 cents a month earlier and 25.5 cents for June 1958. Demand throughout the month was for heavy toms but supply was short, diverting buyers to lighter weights, resulting in higher prices for the lighter class. Activity for the month was relatively light.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration for mid-June was \$3.42 per hundred pounds, down 3.0 cents from May and 6.0 cents lower than a year earlier. Average cost of broiler growing mash on June 15 was \$4.87 per hundred pounds, compared with \$4.89 a month earlier and \$5.01 a year earlier. Average cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.88 per hundred pounds, compared with \$4.92 last month and \$4.94 for mid-June of 1958.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-59

Year	Corn, all:	Oats	Barley	Sorghums : (including: syrup)	Wheat : Winter	Spring	All
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	15,414	43,250	18,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	13,995	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	10,737	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	12,230	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	18,173	39,218	15,138	54,356
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	20,889	33,700	13,585	47,285
1956	75,634	33,706	12,940	17,186	35,554	14,230	49,784
1957	72,616	34,647	14,988	25,741	31,715	12,091	43,806
1958	73,470	31,826	14,876	20,581	41,539	12,038	53,577
1959 1/	84,387	28,823	15,089	18,760	40,552	12,665	53,217

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,858	5,048	27,439	72,821	1,623.2
1950	1,753	1,637	4,090	17,843	75,150	1,599.0
1951	1,722	1,996	3,904	26,949	75,063	1,779.9
1952	1,393	1,997	3,304	25,921	75,147	1,771.8
1953	1,430	2,159	4,570	24,341	74,997	1,632.9
1954	1,795	2,550	5,663	19,251	73,721	1,667.5
1955	2,049	1,826	4,981	16,928	75,360	1,495.4
1956	1,623	1,569	5,548	15,615	73,302	1,363.5
1957	1,672	1,340	4,899	13,558	73,431	1,121.8
1958	1,784	1,421	3,853	11,849	73,033	1,077.6
1959 1/	1,417	1,584	3,385	---	70,291	1,156.6

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-59--Continued							
Year	Beans : dry : edible :	Peas : dry : field :	Soybeans : grown : alone :	Soybeans : for : beans :	Cowpeas : grown : alone :	Peanuts : grown : alone :	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762	687
1950	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633	925
1951	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510	691
1952	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838	665
1953	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796	745
1954	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824	876
1955	1,502	281	19,658	18,620	895	1,890	740
1956	1,423	341	21,671	20,642	921	1,840	785
1957	1,379	272	21,912	20,826	798	1,769	878
1958	1,600	203	24,900	23,752	678	1,734	889
1959 1/	1,532	289	22,917	21,968	---	1,681	906
Year	Sorghum : for : sirup :	Sugarcane, : all :	Potatoes : :	Sweet- : potatoes :	59 crops : harvested :	59 crops : planted or	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109	342,870	
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731	348,050	
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513	347,857	
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508	351,521	
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966	361,730	
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	365,834	
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,324	
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,041	
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,182	
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,484	
1949	53	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,121	
1950	58	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,009	
1951	46	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	361,764	
1952	39	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	355,213	
1953	38	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	358,833	
1954	43	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,214	354,546	
1955	50	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	332,880	353,899	
1956	38	271.2	1,385.5	283.7	318,579	345,050	
1957	34	291.6	1,382.6	280.6	318,676	333,718	
1958	36	288.8	1,467.0	266.0	321,074	330,404	
1959 1/	---	3/316.3	1,396.7	273.7	4/ 325,495	339,616	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops. 3/ For sugar and seed only. 4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweet-clover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 AND 1959

State :	Corn, all		Oats ^{1/}		Barley ^{1/}		Sweetpotatoes	
:	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
:	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Maine :	11	10	85	86	1	1	---	---
N.H. :	11	11	10	11	---	---	---	---
Vt. :	60	63	45	45	---	---	---	---
Mass. :	30	31	11	12	---	---	---	---
R.I. :	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn. :	40	40	9	10	---	---	---	---
N.Y. :	680	660	672	638	40	29	---	---
N.J. :	157	185	35	37	43	41	16	16
Pa. :	1,261	1,286	722	780	246	199	---	---
Ohio :	3,420	4,070	1,180	1,168	120	96	---	---
Ind. :	4,591	5,487	1,027	955	94	80	---	---
Ill. :	8,830	10,331	2,674	2,433	149	125	---	---
Mich. :	1,911	2,255	1,093	1,006	92	100	---	---
Wis. :	2,717	2,826	2,736	2,681	45	50	---	---
Minn. :	5,768	6,979	4,029	3,948	869	1,017	---	---
Iowa :	10,238	12,234	5,115	4,655	23	20	---	---
Mo. :	3,438	4,538	1,150	1,254	351	260	2	2
N.Dak. :	1,389	1,403	2,056	1,933	4,028	4,149	---	---
S.Dak. :	3,974	4,252	3,216	2,927	535	615	---	---
Nebr. :	5,494	7,032	1,512	1,391	276	386	---	---
Kans. :	1,796	2,012	685	849	804	925	1.3	1.4
Del. :	134	165	7	7	20	20	---	---
Md. :	450	508	55	52	98	94	4.8	4.8
Va. :	775	852	172	198	133	130	19.1	22
W.Va. :	152	158	54	57	14	13	---	---
N.C. :	1,877	2,027	580	650	66	77	31	31
S.C. :	937	946	727	742	44	54	13	12
Ga. :	2,733	2,961	539	496	12	16	12	11
Fla. :	581	639	188	192	---	---	1.6	1.5
Ky. :	1,573	1,856	114	108	122	118	4.4	4.2
Tenn. :	1,545	1,638	518	451	80	81	8	8
Ala. :	2,100	2,247	458	481	---	---	13	12
Miss. :	1,498	1,453	351	400	5	10	19	20
Ark. :	477	425	506	374	24	16	5	5
La. :	590	560	150	170	---	---	85	89
Okla. :	310	276	1,191	846	585	679	2	2
Texas :	1,778	1,600	2,536	2,206	540	556	23	24
Mont. :	185	176	412	433	1,680	1,865	---	---
Idaho :	63	74	200	178	582	553	---	---
Wyo. :	62	63	145	145	118	120	---	---
Colo. :	532	532	204	163	538	624	---	---
N.Mex. :	50	54	35	37	44	50	---	---
Ariz. :	37	36	25	25	203	209	---	---
Utah :	47	50	46	43	198	190	---	---
Nev. :	4	4	9	8	21	23	---	---
Wash. :	57	83	205	180	725	725	---	---
Oreg. :	47	65	373	325	618	624	---	---
Calif. :	238	250	517	501	2,082	2,040	12	13
U.S. :	74,654	85,409	38,430	36,288	16,268	16,980	272.2	278.9

^{1/} Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 AND 1959 --Continued

State	Winter		All spring		Durum		Other spring		All	
	wheat	1/ 1958	wheat	1958	wheat	1958	wheat	1958	wheat	1958
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	283	306	---	---	---	---	---	---	283	306
N.J.	67	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	67	66
Pa.	580	568	---	---	---	---	---	---	580	568
Ohio	1,532	1,578	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,532	1,578
Ind.	1,321	1,347	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,321	1,347
Ill.	1,769	1,804	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,769	1,804
Mich.	1,106	1,206	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,106	1,206
Wis.	30	36	34	33	---	---	34	33	64	69
Minn.	33	40	783	987	19	32	764	955	816	1,027
Iowa	156	153	12	14	---	---	12	14	168	167
Mo.	1,688	1,756	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,688	1,756
N.Dak.	---	---	6,477	6,931	812	1,096	5,665	5,835	6,477	6,931
S.Dak.	534	603	1,891	2,106	74	107	1,817	1,999	2,425	2,709
Nebr.	3,612	3,468	6	12	---	---	6	12	3,618	3,480
Kans.	10,870	10,979	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,870	10,979
Del.	31	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	29
Md.	179	183	---	---	---	---	---	---	179	183
Va.	256	297	---	---	---	---	---	---	256	297
W.Va.	33	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	31
N.C.	357	453	---	---	---	---	---	---	357	453
S.C.	149	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	149	200
Ga.	79	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	110
Ky.	250	275	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	275
Tenn.	160	203	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	203
Ala.	133	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	133	80
Miss.	162	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	162	60
Ark.	155	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	155	188
La.	70	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	84
Okla.	4,661	5,034	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,661	5,034
Texas	3,696	4,287	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,696	4,287
Mont.	2,413	2,075	2,084	2,521	42	111	2,042	2,410	4,497	4,596
Idaho	756	733	577	560	---	---	577	560	1,333	1,293
Wyo.	289	263	44	53	---	---	44	53	333	316
Colo.	3,071	2,917	56	40	---	---	56	40	3,127	2,957
N.Mex.	217	273	6	5	---	---	6	5	223	278
Ariz.	130	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	130	107
Utah	220	194	76	75	---	---	76	75	296	269
Nev.	6	6	14	14	---	---	14	14	20	20
Wash.	1,886	1,924	179	251	---	---	179	251	2,065	2,175
Oreg.	757	765	104	121	---	---	104	121	861	886
Calif.	391	407	---	---	---	---	---	---	391	407
U.S.	44,088	45,088	12,343	13,723	947	1,346	11,396	12,377	56,431	58,811

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 AND 1959 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
N. Y.	—	—	—	—	120	106	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	23,000
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mich.	—	—	—	—	548	553	—	—	77,300	78,000
Wis.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,200	8,600
Minn.	532	495	—	—	—	—	6	5	73,400	75,000
Iowa	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mo.	—	—	4.0	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Dak.	2,675	2,300	—	—	—	—	4	8	38,500	39,000
S. Dak.	672	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,900	6,200
Nebr.	—	—	—	—	70	73	—	—	64,800	64,000
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,600	8,700
Miss.	—	—	42	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ark.	—	—	342	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
La.	—	—	414	460	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	31	38	385	420	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mont.	39	30	—	—	14	14	—	—	57,400	57,000
Idaho	—	—	—	—	145	149	79	120	90,000	90,000
Wyo.	—	—	—	—	75	76	—	—	38,600	39,000
Colo.	—	—	—	—	261	248	22	18	146,100	145,000
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	19	13	—	—	2/	2/
Ariz.	1	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	34,200	33,000
Nev.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Wash.	—	—	—	—	76	58	108	146	34,900	35,000
Oreg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	19,400	20,000
Calif.	45	45	257	285	298	275	1	2	206,200	210,000
Other States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	6,500
U. S.	3,561	3,561	1,605.6	1,605.6	1,582	1,582	309	309	938,000	938,000

1/ includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States."

CORN, ALL 1/ Yield per acre									
State	Acreage			Yield			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1948-57:	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	
	1948-57:	1959:	1959:	1959:	1959:	1959:	1959:	1959:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	13	11	10	35.1	41.0	39.0	453	451	390
N.H.	12	11	11	44.3	49.0	43.0	516	539	473
Vt.	61	60	63	48.4	52.0	49.0	2,947	3,120	3,087
Mass.	32	30	31	49.3	54.0	52.0	1,572	1,620	1,612
R.I.	7	6	6	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282	264
Conn.	39	40	40	46.5	53.0	53.0	1,802	2,120	2,120
N.Y.	675	668	648	46.3	50.0	53.0	31,291	33,400	34,344
N.J.	187	156	184	47.5	68.0	60.0	8,881	10,608	11,040
Pa.	1,320	1,255	1,280	47.6	65.5	52.0	62,904	82,202	66,560
Ohio	3,569	3,376	4,051	55.4	60.0	61.0	198,233	202,560	247,111
Ind.	4,650	4,403	5,460	54.2	63.0	67.0	252,458	277,389	365,820
Ill.	8,921	8,680	10,242	57.2	69.0	67.0	509,193	598,920	686,214
Mich.	1,782	1,899	2,241	45.7	56.0	52.0	81,781	106,344	116,532
Wis.	2,605	2,685	2,792	53.6	52.5	60.0	139,836	140,962	167,520
Minn.	5,524	5,733	6,930	48.4	54.5	60.0	268,215	312,448	415,800
Iowa	10,614	10,218	12,159	53.3	65.5	60.0	566,066	669,279	729,540
Mo.	4,014	3,227	4,453	38.8	56.0	45.0	155,480	180,712	200,385
N.Dak.	1,235	1,355	1,382	21.7	18.5	25.0	26,862	25,068	34,550
S.Dak.	3,891	3,896	4,130	28.0	27.0	32.0	108,551	105,192	132,160
Nebr.	6,584	5,434	6,956	31.2	51.5	45.0	204,872	279,851	313,020
Kans.	2,166	1,741	1,915	25.4	42.0	31.0	55,554	73,122	59,365
Del.	155	132	162	43.4	65.0	50.0	6,760	8,580	8,100
Md.	481	448	502	45.4	62.0	45.0	21,820	27,776	22,590
Va.	926	773	850	38.0	53.0	35.0	35,357	40,969	29,750
W.Va.	210	151	157	42.0	55.0	50.0	8,776	8,305	7,850
N.C.	2,125	1,868	2,017	31.0	44.0	38.0	65,521	82,192	76,646
S.C.	1,206	934	934	20.2	31.0	25.0	24,103	28,954	23,350
Ga.	2,957	2,711	2,928	18.5	32.0	23.0	54,176	86,752	67,344
Fla.	595	574	631	17.0	26.0	24.0	10,031	14,924	15,144
Ky.	2,056	1,547	1,841	37.2	49.0	46.0	76,202	75,803	84,686
Tenn.	1,912	1,532	1,609	29.3	39.0	38.0	55,944	59,748	61,142
Ala.	2,411	2,089	2,235	20.8	32.0	23.0	49,947	66,848	51,405
Miss.	1,798	1,458	1,414	22.2	30.5	30.0	39,642	44,469	42,420
Ark.	896	459	409	21.8	32.0	34.0	19,440	14,688	13,906
La.	691	570	542	21.3	28.0	29.0	14,559	15,960	15,718
Okla.	662	300	261	18.7	30.0	31.0	12,966	9,000	8,091
Texas	2,158	1,754	1,561	19.0	24.5	26.0	41,073	42,973	40,586
Mont.	172	176	167	16.8	18.0	18.0	2,914	3,168	3,006
Idaho	40	62	73	58.6	68.0	67.0	2,441	4,216	4,891
Wyo.	57	61	61	20.8	30.0	25.0	1,205	1,830	1,525
Colo.	493	514	514	31.8	51.5	47.0	15,511	26,471	24,158
N.Mex.	63	47	50	18.6	31.0	28.0	1,145	1,457	1,400
Ariz.	36	36	35	19.3	32.5	35.0	744	1,170	1,225
Utah	37	46	49	46.6	58.0	55.0	1,754	2,668	2,695
Nev.	3	4	4	39.8	55.0	50.0	125	220	200
Wash.	28	57	82	64.8	70.0	70.0	1,902	3,990	5,740
Oreg.	30	45	65	50.6	70.0	65.0	1,557	3,150	4,225
Calif.	130	238	250	51.0	73.0	75.0	7,696	17,374	18,750
U. S.	80,228	73,470	84,387	40.6	51.7	50.1	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,224,450
1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.									

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Yield	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	Average	1958	cated	Average	1958	cated	
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1959	1948-57	1959	1959	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
	acres	acres	acres						
N.Y.	378	267	275	29.3	34.5	31.0	10,957	9,212	8,525
N.J.	70	52	50	26.2	34.0	30.0	1,778	1,768	1,500
Pa.	771	564	536	24.0	30.0	26.5	18,187	16,920	14,204
Ohio	1,962	1,495	1,360	24.6	31.0	26.0	48,335	46,345	35,360
Ind.	1,462	1,281	1,230	24.8	32.0	29.0	35,830	40,992	35,670
Ill.	1,728	1,720	1,686	25.6	31.5	29.0	44,206	54,180	48,894
Mich.	1,202	1,100	1,133	27.6	38.0	33.0	32,935	41,800	37,389
Wis.	28	29	34	24.9	35.0	26.0	700	1,015	884
Minn.	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	23.0	1,103	961	736
Iowa	171	150	146	21.8	35.0	28.0	3,670	5,250	4,088
Mo.	1,501	1,446	1,576	23.6	28.0	28.0	35,537	40,488	44,128
S.Dak.	326	500	435	16.2	34.5	16.0	5,384	17,250	6,960
Nebr.	3,672	3,435	3,160	20.7	33.0	24.5	75,137	113,355	77,420
Kans.	10,884	10,591	10,379	15.6	27.5	20.0	169,289	291,252	207,580
Del.	48	28	26	21.6	25.5	27.0	972	714	702
Md.	242	166	171	21.6	25.5	25.0	5,038	4,233	4,275
Va.	340	237	275	21.6	26.0	26.0	7,184	6,162	7,150
W.Va.	54	28	25	21.0	27.5	25.0	1,111	770	625
N.C.	374	324	421	19.6	23.5	25.0	7,326	7,614	10,525
S.C.	169	142	192	17.6	22.0	21.0	2,971	3,124	4,032
Ga.	126	71	100	16.7	23.0	21.0	2,099	1,633	2,100
Ky.	245	168	190	19.7	23.5	25.0	4,761	3,948	4,750
Tenn.	239	133	170	17.1	20.0	22.0	4,046	2,660	3,740
Ala.	36	100	65	19.0	23.0	22.0	707	2,300	1,430
Miss.	32	112	40	23.2	17.0	28.0	731	1,904	1,120
Ark.	62	117	140	19.3	20.0	26.0	1,295	2,340	3,640
La.	1/ 45	42	55	1/ 19.3	16.0	22.0	1/ 806	672	1,210
Okla.	4,924	4,440	4,529	12.8	26.0	19.0	64,925	115,440	86,051
Texas	3,136	3,320	3,320	10.9	22.0	16.0	35,358	73,040	53,120
Mont.	1,540	2,347	1,854	21.8	27.0	24.0	34,091	63,369	44,496
Idaho	776	672	685	25.4	30.5	29.0	19,402	20,496	19,865
Wyo.	262	260	221	18.0	28.0	19.0	4,734	7,280	4,199
Colo.	2,204	2,715	2,688	15.8	25.5	21.0	35,421	69,232	56,448
N.Mex.	192	191	204	8.0	19.5	16.5	1,652	3,724	3,366
Ariz.	31	122	100	27.5	32.0	34.0	903	3,904	3,400
Utah	300	209	188	16.5	14.5	16.0	4,942	3,030	3,008
Nev.	4	6	6	27.7	37.0	35.0	109	222	210
Wash.	2,010	1,834	1,761	29.7	37.0	34.0	59,207	67,858	59,874
Oreg.	779	723	723	28.7	35.0	31.0	22,205	25,305	22,413
Calif.	527	371	371	19.8	22.0	21.0	10,305	8,162	7,791
U.S.	42,874	41,539	40,552	19.2	28.4	23.0	814,784	1,179,924	932,878
1/	Short-time average.								

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest	Average:	1958	cated	Average:	1958	cated
	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	50	33	32	24.2	32.0	26.6	1,204	1,056	832
Minn.	821	756	937	17.8	31.5	22.0	14,281	23,814	20,614
Iowa	15	12	14	19.6	28.0	24.0	291	336	336
N.Dak.	6,870	5,555	5,666	13.6	23.0	17.0	90,652	127,765	96,322
S.Dak.	2,600	1,761	1,321	10.8	21.0	7.0	27,301	36,981	9,247
Nebr.	52	5	11	12.8	19.0	13.0	664	95	143
Mont.	3,391	1,973	2,348	15.8	18.5	17.0	52,738	36,500	39,916
Idaho	626	564	541	33.8	39.0	38.0	20,882	21,996	20,558
Wyo.	73	40	45	17.1	21.0	16.0	1,242	840	720
Colo.	86	49	35	19.0	20.5	19.0	1,610	1,004	665
N.Mex.	17	6	5	14.8	19.0	16.0	243	114	80
Utah	86	72	71	32.6	35.5	32.0	2,810	2,556	2,272
Nev.	12	14	14	30.0	38.0	34.0	364	532	476
Wash.	480	171	239	24.6	23.0	30.0	11,664	3,933	7,170
Oreg.	199	98	115	26.4	27.5	26.0	5,107	2,695	2,990
U.S.	15,385	11,109	11,394	15.4	23.4	17.8	231,167	260,217	202,341

DURUM WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest	Average:	1958	cated	Average:	1958	cated
	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	52	19	30	14.2	30.0	22.0	818	570	560
N.Dak.	1,890	799	1,063	12.0	24.0	16.0	23,000	19,176	17,008
S.Dak.	217	71	71	10.4	21.0	6.0	2,359	1,491	426
Mont.	1/ 460	40	107	1/ 17.0	21.0	17.0	1/ 8,157	840	1,819
U.S.	2,342	929	1,271	12.2	23.8	15.7	29,439	22,077	19,913

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1948-57:	503,422	185,342	193,023	29,895	163,708	1,075,391
1958	834,814	197,525	231,610	22,375	175,894	1,462,218
1959 2/	618,593	181,808	171,914	20,258	162,559	1,155,132

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1959.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat (old crop)		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	10	4	5	---	---	---
Mass.	48	27	29	---	---	---
Conn.	50	25	25	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,646	4,370	3,596	830	323	461
N.J.	1,994	816	2,536	105	59	106
Pa.	14,506	10,420	23,239	1,381	641	1,015
Ohio	51,642	40,772	45,605	1,517	493	1,159
Ind.	75,804	79,711	74,952	633	163	205
Ill.	162,064	171,773	179,719	813	182	542
Mich.	20,847	21,605	27,312	1,539	431	836
Wis.	24,440	32,251	22,532	408	151	311
Minn.	85,286	107,128	107,363	1,535	1,026	2,281
Iowa	224,594	268,981	284,165	147	39	56
Mo.	38,832	39,338	41,207	1,186	567	607
N.Dak.	2,711	6,408	3,948	19,223	13,115	26,449
S.Dak.	33,986	54,990	37,574	5,935	4,804	12,816
Nebr.	72,267	109,694	139,787	4,460	7,087	15,883
Kans.	12,989	2,407	15,967	8,640	2,002	11,650
Del.	945	511	901	10	6	4
Md.	3,048	1,529	3,437	107	34	42
Va.	6,490	2,536	6,707	330	95	216
W.Va.	1,910	915	1,716	171	79	92
N.C.	13,768	12,060	16,346	341	242	152
S.C.	4,451	3,253	4,325	67	53	62
Ga.	6,620	6,421	11,771	57	46	16
Fla.	554	903	1,301	---	---	---
Ky.	15,222	10,622	17,652	92	99	99
Tenn.	10,480	8,488	13,563	131	70	53
Ala.	7,111	6,926	10,454	6	35	23
Miss.	5,752	5,434	6,881	16	35	19
Ark.	2,567	1,208	1,732	15	33	23
La.	1,614	964	1,761	1/ 2	---	3
Okla.	1,267	467	770	1,383	215	1,154
Texas	3,409	5,070	2,031	951	337	730
Mont.	29	50	40	12,483	9,838	21,149
Idaho	113	682	165	1,265	2,329	2,125
Wyo.	21	221	58	619	1,020	1,462
Colo.	1,060	4,307	2,210	2,506	3,652	9,833
N.Mex.	110	84	122	142	22	38
Ariz.	106	231	168	10	23	39
Utah	6	8	10	508	459	391
Nev.	---	3	2	28	6	8
Wash.	101	284	189	1,162	355	1,077
Oreg.	93	264	208	770	670	1,680
Calif.	50	484	1,285	137	31	41
U.S.	911,629	1,031,645	1,115,366	71,660	50,867	114,908

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued								
State	Oats	(Old crop)		Soybeans		Sorghum grain		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	313	173	121	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	76	51	46	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	9	5	4	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	9	4	5	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,083	5,665	5,117	10	11	10	---	---
N.J.	190	129	140	30	28	17	---	---
Pa.	4,328	4,540	5,708	31	18	26	---	---
Ohio	6,273	5,071	7,935	1,090	1,307	1,873	---	---
Ind.	6,385	4,530	6,900	1,690	2,397	3,214	106	175
Ill.	17,231	13,020	17,811	3,949	4,386	5,615	94	168
Mich.	8,035	7,359	10,771	102	208	518	---	---
Wis.	22,312	32,542	38,294	47	69	96	---	---
Minn.	36,350	43,636	46,522	1,976	6,028	8,630	---	---
Iowa	38,197	45,732	47,080	2,948	9,159	11,014	1,247	1,833
Mo.	5,786	8,440	4,677	748	924	1,386	2,466	2,281
N.Dak.	18,309	19,240	27,763	30	331	367	---	---
S.Dak.	25,656	39,803	41,464	101	307	387	753	1,229
Nebr.	10,180	14,014	14,908	66	192	618	9,280	13,048
Kans.	3,541	8,889	2,952	75	49	139	7,748	7,093
Del.	12	10	30	52	128	72	---	---
Md.	203	230	179	49	65	85	---	---
Va.	396	279	224	90	129	121	37	35
W.Va.	253	171	198	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	930	956	658	135	309	408	197	379
S.C.	598	569	459	49	81	84	20	40
Ga.	288	331	273	10	28	28	67	53
Fla.	---	---	---	1/ 3	---	---	---	---
Ky.	180	79	167	94	27	77	163	158
Tenn.	356	184	270	57	21	130	144	208
Ala.	169	120	89	16	24	30	39	36
Miss.	274	379	44	105	234	184	39	34
Ark.	315	462	234	179	488	248	63	66
La.	84	128	54	12	---	29	4	6
Okla.	1,152	2,193	3,121	7	5	10	456	1,108
Texas	1,968	5,289	7,970	1	8	28	3,571	4,096
Mont.	2,742	3,415	3,178	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	956	1,068	728	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	849	1,210	838	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	978	1,647	779	---	---	---	1,312	1,868
N.Mex.	33	21	24	---	---	---	198	243
Ariz.	17	18	9	---	---	---	168	242
Utah	258	426	288	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	12	9	5	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	658	916	361	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	902	1,076	1,269	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	15	303	61	---	---	---	132	154
U. S.	221,879	274,338	299,734	13,751	26,961	35,444	28,304	34,553

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

Barley (old crop)			Rye (old crop)			Flaxseed (old crop)			
State:	Average:		Average:			Average:			
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine:	12	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y. :	239	210	150	12	26	19	---	---	---
N.J. :	61	40	78	7	3	13	---	---	---
Pa. :	644	828	1,056	27	28	87	---	---	---
Ohio :	139	243	355	47	21	58	---	---	---
Ind. :	100	251	272	64	85	57	---	---	---
Ill. :	152	340	214	84	39	65	---	---	---
Mich.:	505	285	475	130	43	117	---	---	---
Wis. :	790	346	325	146	65	62	10	4	12
Minn.:	4,453	4,300	8,050	187	162	164	284	111	350
Iowa :	112	243	147	13	30	17	48	2	15
Mo. :	315	553	378	19	45	99	---	---	---
N.Dak.:	11,538	14,622	21,745	620	212	1,244	1,621	1,146	1,948
S.Dak.:	4,823	3,893	5,476	571	432	1,154	438	246	831
Nebr.:	1,050	2,000	2,059	216	523	564	---	---	---
Kans.:	714	2,876	2,341	36	341	169	---	---	---
Del. :	22	16	13	2	2	5	---	---	---
Md. :	166	155	156	4	2	3	---	---	---
Va. :	289	256	242	8	3	8	---	---	---
W.Va.:	46	29	40	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C. :	108	94	99	11	14	12	---	---	---
S.C. :	22	60	27	1	1	1	---	---	---
Ga. :	4	10	1	1	1	2	---	---	---
Ky. :	81	132	165	6	7	9	---	---	---
Tenn.:	61	75	42	9	6	1	---	---	---
Miss.:	10	22	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark. :	8	11	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.:	88	486	907	33	130	149	---	---	---
Texas:	93	219	507	12	7	10	---	---	---
Mont.:	5,342	16,874	1,287	18	27	39	46	47	54
Idaho:	1,242	3,635	1,681	2	2	2	---	---	---
Wyo. :	691	995	762	6	13	30	---	---	---
Colo.:	1,708	4,916	1,548	17	86	64	---	---	---
N.Mex.:	30	20	36	2	4	10	---	---	---
Ariz.:	30	212	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah :	596	1,026	943	1	2	2	---	---	---
Nev. :	42	44	72	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.:	456	961	554	19	66	76	---	---	---
Oreg.:	808	1,093	1,492	32	55	63	---	---	---
Calif.:	539	393	337	2	1	1	---	---	---
Other:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States:	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
U. S. :	38,133	62,768	64,227	2,366	2,484	4,376	2,450	1,556	3,210

OATS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Acres	1948-57	1958	Indi-	Acres	1958	Indi-
	1948-57	1959	1948-57	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	82	67	68	42.0	45.0	45.0	3,454	3,015	3,060
N.H.	2	1	1	36.9	43.0	40.0	78	43	40
Vt.	19	12	12	35.7	38.0	38.0	686	456	456
Mass.	3	2	2	36.9	43.0	40.0	108	86	80
Conn.	2	1	1	32.8	39.0	36.0	65	39	36
N.Y.	694	615	590	41.0	52.0	54.0	28,320	31,980	31,860
N.J.	36	26	27	36.6	38.5	40.0	1,301	1,001	1,080
Pa.	758	729	744	37.5	43.5	44.0	28,462	31,712	32,736
Ohio	1,146	1,090	1,101	41.4	52.0	48.0	47,436	56,680	52,848
Ind.	1,251	902	866	39.6	51.0	37.0	49,614	46,002	32,042
Ill.	3,328	2,491	2,242	42.4	55.0	36.0	141,331	137,005	80,712
Mich.	1,288	1,056	972	37.0	51.0	38.0	47,625	53,856	36,936
Wis.	2,855	2,641	2,588	46.1	58.0	49.0	131,430	153,178	126,812
Minn.	4,855	3,916	3,799	38.5	54.0	37.0	186,255	211,464	140,563
Iowa	5,839	4,770	4,436	37.4	47.0	40.0	219,274	224,190	177,440
Mo.	1,285	696	759	28.6	32.0	25.0	37,121	22,272	18,975
N.Dak.	1,887	1,924	1,809	27.2	39.0	26.0	51,432	75,036	47,034
S.Dak.	3,312	3,127	2,033	27.8	39.0	16.0	92,400	121,953	32,528
Nebr.	2,119	1,374	1,237	23.6	35.0	22.0	50,518	48,090	27,214
Kans.	988	516	671	23.5	26.0	22.0	23,653	13,416	14,762
Del.	8	6	6	34.4	38.5	34.0	271	231	204
Md.	56	49	46	36.1	36.5	36.0	2,052	1,788	1,656
Va.	127	101	120	34.2	37.0	38.0	4,358	3,737	4,560
W.Va.	40	27	29	33.0	35.0	36.0	1,294	945	1,044
N.C.	373	354	389	32.8	31.0	36.0	12,379	10,974	14,004
S.C.	482	397	425	29.0	33.0	32.0	14,038	13,101	13,600
Ga.	404	276	259	28.0	33.0	32.0	11,412	9,108	8,288
Fla.	25	30	27	21.8	27.0	26.0	584	810	702
Ky.	70	36	40	27.7	31.0	32.0	1,993	1,116	1,280
Tenn.	200	150	153	28.4	30.0	30.5	5,719	4,500	4,666
Ala.	123	96	112	27.7	31.0	30.0	3,461	2,976	3,360
Miss.	242	133	190	34.0	33.0	44.0	8,570	4,389	8,360
Ark.	270	239	167	32.7	28.0	36.0	9,329	6,692	6,012
La.	79	52	73	29.0	26.0	31.0	2,358	1,352	2,263
Okla.	577	731	431	19.2	30.5	25.5	11,259	22,296	10,990
Texas	1,138	1,771	1,098	21.0	30.0	22.0	24,373	53,130	24,156
Mont.	264	246	261	33.6	38.0	36.0	8,954	9,348	9,396
Idaho	188	182	158	44.8	50.0	47.0	8,435	9,100	7,426
Wyo.	129	116	116	30.5	38.0	31.0	3,938	4,408	3,596
Colo.	161	141	110	30.9	32.5	31.0	5,000	4,582	3,410
N.Mex.	23	17	19	23.0	35.0	33.0	506	595	627
Ariz.	10	9	10	46.9	50.0	55.0	491	450	550
Utah	40	36	34	46.2	47.0	44.0	1,854	1,692	1,496
Nev.	6	4	3	41.8	40.0	38.0	241	160	114
Wash.	162	164	141	46.8	40.0	47.0	7,590	6,560	6,627
Oreg.	300	311	258	32.3	34.0	33.0	9,635	10,574	8,514
Calif.	185	196	190	31.1	31.0	29.0	5,779	6,076	5,510
U. S.	37,431	31,826	28,823	34.9	44.7	35.0	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,009,625

SOYBEANS									
State:	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959	Harvested	For	
	1948-57			1948-57			1948-57	harvest	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	8	7	8	8	7	8	6	6	6
N.J.	41	50	47	41	50	47	29	45	41
Pa.	49	46	40	49	46	40	22	15	14
Ohio	1,134	1,475	1,446	1,134	1,475	1,446	1,098	1,441	1,423
Ind.	1,889	2,297	2,228	1,889	2,297	2,228	1,804	2,205	2,183
Ill.	4,106	5,079	4,825	4,106	5,079	4,825	3,996	5,013	4,777
Mich.	137	280	224	137	280	224	128	265	215
Wis.	74	132	98	74	132	98	55	120	88
Minn.	1,628	3,129	2,222	1,628	3,129	2,222	1,575	3,082	2,184
Iowa	1,964	3,100	2,387	1,964	3,100	2,387	1,932	3,085	2,373
Mo.	1,584	2,294	2,317	1,599	2,294	2,317	1,510	2,132	2,200
N.Dak.	69	285	228	69	285	228	65	272	223
S.Dak.	123	266	149	123	266	149	119	259	142
Nebr.	106	210	136	106	210	136	101	206	132
Kans.	412	434	456	412	434	456	355	421	410
Del.	93	167	172	93	167	172	86	161	167
Md.	134	210	212	134	210	212	114	193	200
Va.	226	289	295	252	306	310	182	269	277
W.Va.	10	7	6	10	7	6	---	---	---
N.C.	420	524	540	482	555	575	315	444	477
S.C.	174	389	412	215	427	450	142	362	391
Ga.	89	115	109	117	148	142	45	90	82
Fla.	2/ 25	48	48	2/ 25	48	48	2/ 21	46	46
Ky.	206	220	189	213	220	189	126	158	140
Tenn.	298	366	366	348	384	384	196	276	290
Ala.	147	179	179	149	179	179	85	132	143
Miss.	561	938	994	591	952	1,007	433	800	864
Ark.	919	2,078	2,244	965	2,093	2,258	848	2,026	2,213
La.	123	170	185	234	237	249	66	130	138
Okla.	65	54	72	65	54	72	40	45	54
Texas	10	62	83	10	62	83	5	53	75
U. S.	16,822	24,900	22,917	17,240	25,133	23,147	15,499	23,752	21,968
1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.									
2/ Short-time average.									

SOYBEANS									
		Interplanted acreage							
State:	Average	1958	1959	State	Average	1958	1959		
	1948-57				1948-57				
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		
	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres		
Va.	52	34	30	Tenn.	100	36	36		
N.C.	123	62	70	Miss.	60	27	26		
S.C.	82	76	76	Ark.	93	30	28		
Ga.	56	66	66	La.	222	134	127		
				U.S.	837	465	459		

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest: 1959	Average		Indi- cated: 1959	Average		Indi- cated 1959
	1948-57	1958		1948-57	1958		1948-57	1958	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	3	1	1	30.3	32.0	32.0	85	32	32
N.Y.	68	38	26	32.9	44.0	40.0	2,208	1,672	1,040
N.J.	20	31	26	37.2	42.0	33.0	752	1,302	858
Pa.	184	240	192	37.3	40.0	25.0	6,884	9,600	4,800
Ohio	56	96	69	31.8	37.0	30.0	1,902	3,552	2,070
Ind.	46	73	57	28.8	31.0	29.0	1,396	2,263	1,653
Ill.	71	123	89	30.8	29.0	23.0	2,190	3,567	2,047
Mich.	100	88	96	31.6	45.0	33.0	3,175	3,960	3,168
Wis.	130	44	49	36.1	43.5	35.0	4,746	1,914	1,715
Minn.	1,122	860	998	26.1	36.0	27.0	29,356	30,960	26,946
Iowa	26	22	19	27.9	37.0	33.0	755	814	627
Mo.	216	291	210	25.0	26.0	28.0	5,629	7,566	5,880
N.Dak.	2,608	3,883	3,961	21.4	28.0	20.0	56,793	108,724	79,220
S.Dak.	766	513	390	18.2	30.5	11.0	14,192	15,646	4,290
Nebr.	250	234	323	19.5	27.5	21.0	4,855	6,435	6,783
Kans.	357	667	767	17.4	27.0	24.0	6,747	18,009	18,408
Del.	12	14	15	31.6	31.5	33.0	399	441	495
Md.	81	88	84	34.6	35.5	33.0	2,810	3,124	2,772
Va.	98	117	116	33.8	34.5	37.0	3,343	4,036	4,292
W.Va.	13	13	10	32.7	38.0	32.0	417	494	320
N.C.	48	61	70	29.9	32.5	37.0	1,449	1,982	2,590
S.C.	23	38	45	24.4	28.0	27.0	585	1,064	1,215
Ga.	8	10	13	23.9	29.0	29.0	189	290	377
Ky.	84	84	70	26.2	28.0	27.0	2,205	2,352	1,890
Tenn.	78	62	62	19.6	22.5	24.0	1,542	1,395	1,488
Miss.	9	3	6 1/2	26.4	19.0	24.0	241	57	144
Ark.	20	15	11	22.3	19.5	22.0	445	292	242
Okla.	140	521	537	15.9	29.0	21.0	2,303	15,109	11,277
Texas	131	441	353	16.0	23.0	19.5	2,206	10,143	6,884
Mont.	912	1,583	1,773	27.0	31.0	29.0	24,847	49,073	51,417
Idaho	439	565	531	33.6	35.0	32.0	14,696	19,775	16,992
Wyo.	126	103	102	29.4	37.0	31.0	3,687	3,811	3,162
Colo.	453	430	559	25.0	30.0	28.0	11,474	12,900	15,652
N.Mex.	22	30	35	27.9	40.0	35.0	613	1,200	1,225
Ariz.	158	162	170	54.2	58.0	60.0	8,635	9,396	10,200
Utah	149	177	170	43.4	41.0	43.0	6,470	7,257	7,310
Nev.	20	18	20	36.3	40.0	36.0	713	720	720
Wash.	353	703	710	34.6	31.5	38.0	12,183	22,144	26,980
Oreg.	415	585	579	34.8	34.0	31.0	14,466	19,890	17,949
Calif.	1,700	1,849	1,775	35.5	36.5	39.0	60,693	67,488	69,225
U.S.	11,513	14,876	15,089	27.5	31.6	27.5	318,301	470,449	414,355

1/ Short-time average.

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average:	Indi-		Average	Indi-	
	Average	harvest		1948-57:	1958	cated	1948-57	1958	cated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57		1959	1948-57		1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	14	16	14	19.9	24.0	22.0	286	384	308
N.J.	12	16	13	19.5	24.0	22.0	225	384	286
Pa.	16	28	20	18.5	26.0	26.0	314	728	520
Ohio	26	33	24	18.0	22.0	21.0	476	726	504
Ind.	70	57	50	15.6	20.0	21.0	1,114	1,140	1,050
Ill.	64	62	68	15.3	17.5	17.0	1,015	1,085	1,156
Mich.	54	50	48	15.4	19.5	19.0	827	975	912
Wis.	63	26	27	12.4	15.0	13.0	773	390	351
Minn.	140	60	64	14.8	19.5	17.0	2,072	1,170	1,088
Iowa	12	14	8	15.4	20.0	17.0	192	280	136
Mo.	46	50	35	13.4	18.0	17.0	646	900	595
N.Dak.	278	354	219	14.0	18.5	13.0	3,930	6,549	2,847
S.Dak.	303	239	127	13.3	23.0	10.0	3,934	5,497	1,270
Nebr.	182	166	149	9.9	17.0	14.0	1,800	2,822	2,086
Kans.	58	142	122	11.0	17.0	15.0	689	2,414	1,830
Del.	15	15	13	15.8	15.5	20.0	236	232	260
Md.	15	19	18	17.0	16.5	21.0	268	314	378
Va.	20	21	21	15.8	18.5	18.5	314	388	388
N.C.	20	21	25	13.4	14.0	15.0	276	294	375
S.C.	10	12	15	11.2	14.0	14.0	120	168	210
Ga.	8	13	16	10.0	12.5	12.5	78	162	200
Ky.	26	15	13	14.4	19.0	18.0	382	285	234
Tenn.	23	11	13	10.9	12.5	13.0	251	138	169
Okla.	76	113	72	7.2	11.0	11.0	580	1,243	792
Texas	28	26	15	7.8	13.0	9.0	223	338	135
Mont.	12	17	16	12.3	16.5	16.0	162	280	256
Idaho	4	3	4	14.8	17.0	15.5	62	51	62
Wyo.	7	6	8	10.5	15.0	11.0	71	90	88
Colo.	31	38	45	8.2	14.0	12.0	256	532	540
N.Mex.	5	7	7	10.4	14.0	12.0	50	98	84
Utah	5	5	5	9.4	10.0	9.0	50	50	45
Wash.	31	95	95	12.7	20.0	20.0	463	1,900	1,900
Oreg.	20	24	18	13.5	14.5	14.0	277	348	252
Calif.	8	10	10	11.6	13.0	13.0	99	130	130
U.S.	1,705	1,784	1,417	13.2	18.2	15.1	22,534	32,485	21,437

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		For
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	harvest
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Ind.	8	52	21	8	44	20
Ill.	9	33	16	9	32	16
Iowa	75	320	96	73	318	95
Mo.	263	913	676	253	882	653
N.Dak.	24	12	12	23	10	10
S.Dak.	232	326	310	221	309	290
Nebr.	829	1,947	1,558	761	1,888	1,510
Kans.	4,440	4,981	4,981	4,030	4,825	4,536
Va.	14	25	21	8	22	18
N.C.	71	132	127	70	131	126
S.C.	30	58	60	30	56	58
Ga.	54	69	63	53	67	61
Ky.	28	77	46	28	75	46
Tenn.	69	130	108	68	128	106
Ala.	68	92	70	67	90	68
Miss.	56	127	79	54	112	77
Ark.	111	171	104	104	170	102
La.	14	38	28	14	35	28
Okla.	1,722	1,322	1,309	1,557	1,252	1,202
Texas	7,538	8,742	8,567	6,886	8,648	8,389
Wyo.	7	6	7	6	6	7
Colo.	991	836	702	748	748	598
N.Mex.	584	348	320	470	318	286
Ariz.	102	137	149	100	135	147
Calif.	140	282	313	138	280	311
U. S.	17,484	21,176	19,743	15,783	20,581	18,760

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

State	RICE					
	Acreage			Yield per acre		Production
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-
	Average	harvest	1958	cated	1948-57	cated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Mo.	2/ 3	3.7	4.4	2,669	3,100	3,400
Miss.	2/ 37	39	44	2,694	2,800	2,900
Ark.	439	336	383	2,503	3,250	3,250
La.	567	408	453	2,213	2,750	2,900
Texas	511	379	417	2,579	3,150	3,250
Calif.	320	255	283	3,367	4,600	4,100
U. S.	1,874	1,420.7	1,584.4	2,579	3,309	3,292

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

ALL HAY									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	Average:	1958	cated:	Average:	1958	cated
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	623	519	493	1.12	1.19	1.11	694	616	546
N.H.	272	222	213	1.29	1.40	1.23	350	310	263
Vt.	846	756	735	1.44	1.60	1.40	1,210	1,207	1,029
Mass.	290	244	235	1.60	1.73	1.50	461	421	352
R.I.	24	20	19	1.73	1.95	1.68	41	39	32
Conn.	233	208	199	1.74	2.01	1.69	403	419	337
N.Y.	3,249	3,088	3,039	1.68	1.90	1.75	5,455	5,855	5,330
N.J.	240	244	242	1.87	2.22	1.98	449	541	480
Pa.	2,219	2,290	2,277	1.52	1.67	1.65	3,364	3,828	3,768
Ohio	2,436	2,217	2,106	1.56	1.74	1.64	3,791	3,862	3,454
Ind.	1,714	1,492	1,417	1.55	1.64	1.69	2,648	2,446	2,393
Ill.	2,601	2,511	2,309	1.76	1.95	1.99	4,558	4,884	4,585
Mich.	2,325	2,063	2,127	1.52	1.54	1.68	3,528	3,176	3,571
Wis.	3,997	3,933	3,971	1.92	2.04	2.16	7,686	8,037	8,583
Minn.	3,829	3,505	3,435	1.73	1.90	1.84	6,613	6,663	6,306
Iowa	3,661	3,812	3,564	1.73	2.11	2.09	6,384	8,057	7,454
Mo.	3,245	3,332	3,061	1.27	1.63	1.37	4,103	5,428	4,194
N.Dak.	3,667	3,663	3,575	1.01	1.04	.97	3,717	3,823	3,477
S.Dak.	5,041	5,140	5,572	.86	1.01	.68	4,364	5,190	3,814
Nebr.	5,246	5,717	5,409	1.10	1.37	1.14	5,800	7,844	6,145
Kans.	2,232	2,167	1,821	1.45	2.13	1.58	3,234	4,605	2,882
Del.	62	53	49	1.43	1.75	1.41	89	93	69
Md.	438	462	427	1.47	1.78	1.57	645	823	672
Va.	1,343	1,338	1,279	1.22	1.52	1.26	1,640	2,034	1,613
W.Va.	762	707	682	1.29	1.45	1.26	982	1,026	857
N.C.	1,180	1,021	999	1.04	1.25	1.12	1,221	1,276	1,123
S.C.	610	551	517	.87	1.05	1.01	534	579	522
Ga.	967	630	632	.73	1.02	1.00	679	641	630
Fla.	112	131	129	1.07	1.69	1.65	122	221	213
Ky.	1,736	1,811	1,726	1.28	1.52	1.30	2,215	2,758	2,251
Tenn.	1,584	1,626	1,503	1.11	1.33	1.27	1,769	2,156	1,908
Ala.	793	865	884	.87	1.04	1.02	687	898	901
Miss.	772	879	860	1.19	1.43	1.42	920	1,257	1,218
Ark.	1,038	889	824	1.09	1.34	1.25	1,134	1,191	1,028
La.	373	452	474	1.24	1.34	1.33	462	605	631
Okla.	1,496	1,302	1,285	1.18	1.57	1.43	1,766	2,038	1,833
Texas	1,684	1,813	1,780	1.04	1.37	1.29	1,753	2,487	2,301
Mont.	2,349	2,211	2,218	1.17	1.36	1.29	2,759	2,996	2,862
Idaho	1,130	1,208	1,198	2.37	2.58	2.34	2,693	3,117	2,800
Wyo.	1,108	1,187	1,174	1.17	1.40	1.24	1,298	1,663	1,452
Colo.	1,426	1,471	1,414	1.65	1.79	1.72	2,352	2,628	2,426
N.Mex.	216	242	237	2.22	2.93	2.69	482	709	638
Ariz.	253	262	265	2.74	3.56	3.58	693	934	949
Utah	560	595	590	2.21	2.36	2.18	1,240	1,403	1,287
Nev.	373	372	267	1.63	1.73	1.49	609	645	398
Wash.	804	796	804	1.94	2.07	1.97	1,559	1,646	1,584
Oreg.	1,023	1,009	1,000	1.77	1.87	1.79	1,813	1,886	1,794
Calif.	1,899	2,007	1,955	3.24	3.47	3.40	6,168	6,963	6,639
U. S.	74,081	73,033	70,991	1.45	1.67	1.54	107,134	121,924	109,594

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average	1948-57		1948-57	1958		1948-57	1958	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	452	419	402	1.20	1.25	1.15	541	524	462
N.H.	167	157	151	1.38	1.40	1.25	230	220	189
Vt.	513	462	448	1.50	1.60	1.40	766	739	627
Mass.	168	131	130	1.66	1.70	1.55	279	223	202
R.I.	14	12	11	1.74	1.80	1.65	24	22	18
Conn.	112	86	85	1.74	1.95	1.70	194	168	144
N.Y.	2,096	1,743	1,691	1.62	1.75	1.60	3,380	3,050	2,706
N.J.	99	83	80	1.64	1.80	1.65	165	149	132
Pa.	1,542	1,295	1,269	1.42	1.50	1.50	2,183	1,942	1,904
Ohio	1,488	1,180	1,145	1.40	1.60	1.50	2,081	1,888	1,718
Ind.	811	640	646	1.34	1.45	1.50	1,074	928	969
Ill.	1,132	984	905	1.44	1.65	1.60	1,618	1,624	1,448
Mich.	875	610	604	1.34	1.30	1.40	1,174	793	846
Wis.	1,743	1,180	1,121	1.66	1.90	1.70	2,829	2,242	1,906
Minn.	885	617	512	1.43	1.60	1.35	1,258	987	691
Iowa	1,885	1,343	1,168	1.42	1.75	1.65	2,700	2,350	1,927
Mo.	982	951	999	1.09	1.35	1.20	1,070	1,284	1,199
Nebr.	127	54	49	1.15	1.60	1.30	151	86	64
Kans.	108	69	66	1.22	1.85	1.40	132	128	92
Del.	26	22	20	1.43	1.80	1.35	37	40	27
Md.	254	245	228	1.36	1.65	1.40	347	404	319
Va.	420	431	409	1.19	1.40	1.20	502	603	491
W.Va.	409	373	354	1.24	1.35	1.20	508	504	425
N.C.	115	154	154	1.13	1.35	1.20	130	208	185
Ky.	401	515	484	1.24	1.40	1.25	498	721	605
Tenn.	170	240	228	1.12	1.30	1.20	192	312	274
Ala.	43	70	76	.98	1.15	1.10	42	80	84
Miss.	71	148	160	1.16	1.45	1.40	83	215	224
Ark.	35	52	55	1.11	1.30	1.20	38	68	66
La.	55	81	89	1.22	1.35	1.25	68	109	111
Mont.	256	242	244	1.23	1.35	1.30	315	327	317
Idaho	127	130	125	1.38	1.45	1.30	176	188	162
Wyo.	122	148	136	1.13	1.20	1.15	138	178	156
Colo.	196	234	227	1.32	1.30	1.30	258	304	295
N.Mex.	12	13	13	1.32	1.20	1.15	16	16	15
Utah	40	50	51	1.63	1.60	1.50	66	80	76
Nev.	43	39	34	1.31	1.40	1.10	57	55	37
Wash.	198	198	196	2.00	2.00	2.05	395	396	402
Oreg.	149	159	154	1.78	1.80	1.75	264	286	270
U. S.	18,341	15,560	14,919	1.42	1.57	1.46	25,980	24,441	21,785

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY										PASTURE		
State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production			Cond. July 1			
	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	July 1		
	: 1948-57:	: 1958:	: harvest:	: 1948-:	: 1958:	: cated:	: 1948-:	: 1958:	: cated:	: 1948-:	: 1958:	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 57	: 1959:	: 57	: 1959:	: 57	: 1959:	: 57	: 1959:	
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Per-	Per-	Per-
										cent	cent	cent
Maine	11	13	13	1.36	1.45	1.30	14	19	17	91	89	87
N.H.	12	21	20	1.78	1.90	1.40	21	40	28	87	89	88
Vt.	65	115	113	1.90	2.10	1.75	124	242	198	88	91	89
Mass.	31	53	43	2.12	2.20	1.60	66	117	69	85	93	90
R.I.	3	4	4	2.24	2.40	2.00	6	10	8	83	94	89
Conn.	45	69	60	2.36	2.50	1.95	106	172	117	82	92	93
N.Y.	741	1,142	1,153	2.07	2.20	2.05	1,539	2,512	2,364	83	90	86
N.J.	96	125	125	2.29	2.70	2.35	220	338	294	73	87	74
Pa.	552	865	882	1.88	2.00	1.95	1,024	1,730	1,720	83	88	83
Ohio	829	958	891	1.88	1.95	1.85	1,564	1,868	1,648	89	93	89
Ind.	650	679	611	1.92	1.90	2.00	1,257	1,290	1,222	91	94	90
Ill.	1,092	1,298	1,220	2.32	2.30	2.40	2,542	2,985	2,928	88	94	83
Mich.	1,360	1,426	1,497	1.66	1.65	1.80	2,256	2,353	2,695	90	72	88
Wis.	2,046	2,604	2,708	2.21	2.15	2.40	4,601	5,599	6,499	88	77	86
Minn.	1,803	2,253	2,253	2.23	2.20	2.15	4,072	4,957	4,844	87	85	84
Iowa	1,572	2,370	2,299	2.19	2.35	2.35	3,436	5,570	5,403	88	91	93
Mo.	401	590	560	2.40	3.00	2.60	964	1,770	1,456	80	94	81
N.Dak.	845	1,424	1,253	1.50	1.35	1.20	1,292	1,922	1,504	82	69	68
S.Dak.	1,347	2,355	2,261	1.48	1.35	1.00	1,964	3,179	2,261	82	86	58
Nebr.	1,702	2,167	1,864	1.92	2.25	2.00	3,226	4,876	3,728	84	95	85
Kans.	1,175	1,295	1,010	1.83	2.55	1.90	2,124	3,302	1,919	77	91	83
Del.	7	9	9	2.10	2.35	2.15	15	21	19	80	91	58
Md.	81	113	113	2.09	2.45	2.25	170	277	254	81	91	71
Va.	176	269	266	2.22	2.60	2.20	388	699	585	84	98	68
W.Va.	116	167	164	1.81	1.90	1.60	208	317	262	87	95	77
N.C.	68	86	80	2.02	2.30	2.10	136	198	168	79	89	73
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	76	72
Ga.	16	33	38	1.86	2.20	2.10	30	73	80	75	83	82
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	86	89
Ky.	243	305	305	2.00	2.30	2.00	493	702	610	85	95	83
Tenn.	145	200	206	1.88	2.15	2.05	278	430	422	81	86	88
Ala.	20	22	22	1.70	1.95	1.90	34	43	42	76	85	89
Miss.	16	13	12	1.96	2.20	2.30	31	29	28	78	90	89
Ark.	57	49	43	2.14	2.25	2.30	125	110	99	78	89	88
La.	24	20	21	1.90	2.00	2.00	46	40	42	74	87	88
Okla.	448	383	352	1.75	2.35	2.05	774	900	722	75	89	89
Texas	247	242	242	2.12	2.60	2.60	514	647	647	67	82	87
Mont.	861	1,010	1,030	1.66	1.80	1.70	1,433	1,818	1,751	84	80	80
Idaho	814	902	884	2.81	3.00	2.75	2,296	2,706	2,431	92	94	87
Wyo.	386	499	499	1.70	1.90	1.70	662	948	848	82	90	79
Colo.	729	814	798	2.20	2.30	2.20	1,610	1,872	1,756	72	90	81
N.Mex.	139	167	162	2.90	3.70	3.40	405	618	551	62	82	75
Ariz.	197	204	208	3.00	4.00	4.00	593	816	832	77	84	78
Utah	403	448	439	2.54	2.70	2.50	1,031	1,210	1,098	84	84	76
Nev.	112	119	119	2.91	3.10	2.30	327	369	274	87	97	72
Wash.	364	423	402	2.24	2.35	2.20	819	994	884	87	89	89
Oreg.	286	336	346	2.76	2.80	2.65	791	941	917	89	97	88
Calif.	1,062	1,135	1,169	4.62	4.85	4.75	4,914	5,505	5,553	81	89	68
U. S.	23,397	29,801	28,776	2.16	2.25	2.15	50,542	67,134	61,797	82	88	83

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	harvest		Average:	1958		Average:	1958	
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	96	85	82	1.17	1.25	1.20	111	106	98
Ill.	122	93	65	1.09	1.25	1.15	133	116	75
Mo.	1,068	1,165	897	1.08	1.35	1.00	1,219	1,573	897
Kans.	77	45	36	1.12	1.50	1.10	90	68	40
Del.	19	14	13	1.25	1.60	1.10	24	22	14
Md.	55	55	45	1.22	1.35	1.05	68	74	47
Va.	423	340	316	1.01	1.20	.80	436	408	253
W.Va.	32	27	27	1.06	1.20	1.00	34	32	27
N.C.	446	336	329	.99	1.25	1.05	443	420	345
S.C.	203	185	166	.87	1.15	1.00	177	213	166
Ga.	162	102	100	.86	1.00	1.00	139	102	100
Ky.	723	698	663	1.11	1.35	1.10	801	942	729
Tenn.	816	724	673	1.01	1.20	1.15	828	869	774
Ala.	139	147	147	.93	1.10	1.05	128	162	154
Miss.	258	197	199	1.16	1.40	1.40	298	276	279
Ark.	452	352	341	1.02	1.30	1.20	472	458	409
La.	78	68	70	1.24	1.45	1.35	95	99	94
Okla.	90	67	70	1.05	1.15	1.15	98	77	80
U. S.	5,259	4,700	4,239	1.05	1.28	1.08	5,593	6,017	4,581

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1948-57			1948-57					
	Average	1958	harvest:	1948-57	1958	cated	Average	1958	cated
-----	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	63	48	45	1.19	1.30	1.25	72	62	56
Minn.	822	475	494	1.12	1.10	1.15	905	522	568
Mo.	153	153	150	1.02	1.40	1.10	154	214	165
N.Dak.	2,232	1,747	1,747	.84	.80	.80	1,860	1,398	1,398
S.Dak.	3,298	2,512	2,889	.62	.70	.45	2,051	1,758	1,300
Nebr.	3,118	3,257	3,257	.69	.80	.65	2,153	2,606	2,117
Kans.	645	552	552	1.00	1.40	1.15	640	773	635
Ark.	168	153	148	.96	1.35	1.20	158	207	178
Okla.	400	352	352	1.01	1.35	1.30	405	485	458
Texas	175	177	189	.94	1.30	1.30	166	230	246
Mont.	756	609	579	.79	.85	.80	598	518	463
Idaho	137	136	140	1.09	1.20	1.00	149	163	140
Wyo.	440	426	422	.79	.95	.80	348	405	338
Colo.	361	291	285	.95	1.00	.95	344	291	271
N.Mex.	22	21	20	.70	.85	.80	16	18	16
Utah	92	77	77	1.16	1.10	1.10	107	85	85
Nev.	200	200	100	1.00	1.00	.70	202	200	70
Wash.	52	46	48	1.30	1.30	1.35	67	60	65
Oreg.	295	280	263	1.14	1.15	1.00	335	322	263
Calif.	130	117	113	1.25	1.40	1.10	162	164	124
U. S.	13,558	11,636	11,870	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,956

PEANUTS								
Acreage for all purposes								
State	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average:	1957	1958	1959	Average:	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Va.	130	108	107	107	---	---	---	---
N.C.	220	187	183	183	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	3	3	3	2	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-								
N.C. area)	353	298	293	292	---	---	---	---
S.C.	16	13	14	13	---	---	---	---
Ga.	749	604	592	580	90	30	16	10
Fla.	154	112	106	104	52	32	32	32
Ala.	325	244	242	230	---	---	---	---
Miss.	10	9	7	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E.								
area)	1,255	982	961	933	148	62	48	42
Ark.	9	5	5	4	---	---	---	---
Okla.	172	124	128	123	---	---	---	---
Texas	470	354	340	323	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	6	7	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W.								
area)	661	489	480	456	---	---	---	---
UNITED								
STATES	2,269	1,769	1,734	1,681	148	62	48	42

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Va.	130	108	107	107
N.C.	220	187	183	183
Tenn.	3	3	3	2
TOTAL (Va.-				
N.C. area)	353	298	293	292
S.C.	17	13	14	13
Ga.	794	619	600	585
Fla.	181	128	122	120
Ala.	327	244	242	230
Miss.	11	9	7	6
TOTAL (S.E.				
area)	1,329	1,013	985	954
Ark.	9	5	5	4
Okla.	172	124	128	123
Texas	470	354	340	323
N.Mex.	6	6	7	6
TOTAL (S.W.				
area)	661	489	480	456
UNITED				
STATES	2,343	1,800	1,758	1,702

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

State	PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED					
	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1948-57	1957	1958	1948-57	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	127	106	105	1,736	2,060	2,100
N.C.	210	180	178	1,382	1,700	1,860
Tenn.	3	3	3	785	825	850
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	340	289	286	1,510	1,823	1,938
S.C.	14	12	13	799	975	1,060
Ga.	634	510	515	866	910	1,190
Fla.	65	52	52	897	880	1,120
Ala.	269	205	209	838	660	1,060
Miss.	8	7	6	386	425	400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	989	786	795	856	839	1,143
Ark.	6	4	4	395	450	450
Okla.	155	109	124	657	800	1,075
Texas	375	287	307	508	525	730
N.Mex.	6	6	7	1,140	1,600	1,950
TOTAL (S.W. area)	544	406	442	557	614	844
UNITED STATES	1,873	1,481	1,523	902	970	1,205

State	Production		
	Average	1957	1958
	1948-57	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	217,107	218,360	220,500
N.C.	284,998	306,000	331,080
Tenn.	2,542	2,475	2,550
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	504,648	526,835	554,130
S.C.	11,208	11,700	13,780
Ga.	540,052	464,100	612,850
Fla.	57,192	45,760	58,240
Ala.	225,593	135,300	221,540
Miss.	3,074	2,975	2,400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	837,118	659,835	908,810
Ark.	2,380	1,800	1,800
Okla.	97,751	87,200	133,300
Texas	193,061	150,675	224,110
N.Mex.	7,067	9,600	13,650
TOTAL (S.W. area)	300,736	249,275	372,860
UNITED STATES	1,642,502	1,435,945	1,835,800
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.			

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:		1958:	cated:	1958:	cated:		
	1948-57:	1959:		1948-57:	1959:	1948-57:	1959:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	6	3	2	852	900	870	52	27	17
New York	138	114	103	1,025	1,150	1,150	1,412	1,311	1,184
Michigan	441	536	536	934	970	1,000	4,105	5,199	5,360
Total N.E.	586	653	641	952	1,001	1,024	5,570	6,537	6,561
Nebraska	68	68	71	1,553	1,450	1,650	1,049	986	1,172
Montana	13	12	14	1,494	1,600	1,600	199	192	224
Idaho	135	145	146	1,704	1,860	1,830	2,293	2,697	2,672
Wyoming	61	73	74	1,348	1,500	1,450	823	1,095	1,073
Washington	23	73	56	1,768	1,870	1,900	431	1,365	1,064
Total N.W.	301	371	361	1,597	1,708	1,712	4,796	6,335	6,205
Colorado	232	246	229	812	740	700	1,864	1,820	1,603
New Mexico	68	18	12	403	720	700	224	130	84
Arizona	9	3	3	452	600	400	40	18	12
Utah	10	11	11	443	450	400	42	50	44
Total S.W.	319	278	255	708	726	684	2,170	2,018	1,743
California									
Large Lima	72	66	60	1,640	1,656	1,700	1,171	1,093	1,020
Baby Lima	46	22	22	1,624	1,618	1,800	724	356	396
Other	197	210	193	1,201	1,258	1,300	2,375	2,642	2,502
Total Calif.	315	298	275	1,358	1,373	1,427	4,270	4,091	3,925
United States	1,521	1,600	1,532	1,113	1,186	1,203	16,804	18,981	18,434
1/ Includes beans grown for seed.									
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).									

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For				Indi-		Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1958:	cated	Average:	1958	cated	
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1959	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	4	3	4	1,001	1,100	1,300	41	33	52
N. Dak.	4	2	4	934	1,300	1,200	34	26	48
Mont.									
Idaho	93	77	119	1,197	1,450	1,450	1,119	1,116	1,726
Colo.	10	12	10	878	1,000	900	90	120	90
Wash.	140	101	140	1,148	1,060	1,400	1,588	1,071	1,960
Oreg.	11	7	10	934	1,400	1,400	103	98	140
Calif.	8	1	2	1,163	1,100	1,450	93	11	29
U. S.	281	203	289	1,145	1,219	1,400	3,193	2,475	4,045
1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and									

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest:	1948-57:	1958	cated:	1948-57:	1958	cated
	1948-57:	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	10	7	7	13.0	15.0	13.0	139	105	91
Minn.	1,131	518	471	9.4	13.5	8.5	10,928	6,993	4,004
Iowa	49	12	12	12.5	17.5	13.0	650	210	156
N.Dak.	2,504	2,547	2,216	7.7	8.5	8.0	18,799	21,650	17,728
S.Dak.	703	665	572	8.0	12.5	6.0	5,547	8,312	3,432
Texas	120	28	35	5.8	12.0	11.0	753	336	385
Mont.	70	30	25	7.3	9.0	8.0	506	270	200
Ariz.	10	1	2	1/26.7	25.0	35.0	270	25	70
Calif.	74	45	45	28.0	36.5	34.0	1,928	1,642	1,530
U. S.	4,698	3,853	3,385	8.5	10.3	8.2	39,700	39,543	27,596
1/ Short-time average.									

TOBACCO									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest:	1948-57:	1958	cated:	1948-57:	1958	cated
	1948-57:	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	6,540	2,500	3,300	1,636	1,550	1,682	10,611	3,875	5,552
Conn.	15,890	8,000	8,900	1,442	1,438	1,478	22,686	11,459	13,217
Pa.	31,160	30,000	32,000	1,559	1,700	1,675	48,551	51,000	53,600
Ohio	17,420	11,800	13,200	1,469	1,256	1,600	25,361	14,823	21,120
Ind.	9,260	7,000	7,200	1,459	1,510	1,550	13,352	10,570	11,160
Wis.	15,910	13,000	14,600	1,517	1,676	1,670	23,942	21,788	24,375
Mo.	4,300	2,600	3,000	1,186	1,225	1,400	4,998	3,185	4,200
Md.	47,210	34,000	37,000	829	925	900	38,882	31,450	33,300
Va.	120,440	83,600	90,000	1,324	1,647	1,434	158,403	137,678	129,100
W.Va.	2,920	2,200	2,400	1,422	1,385	1,450	4,136	3,047	3,480
N.C.	646,870	438,300	470,800	1,355	1,724	1,578	871,045	755,455	743,050
S.C.	113,700	76,000	82,000	1,419	1,725	1,675	159,758	131,100	137,350
Ga.	95,870	59,100	72,100	1,248	1,540	1,473	119,353	91,018	106,210
Fla.	23,080	15,000	18,700	1,192	1,421	1,350	27,463	21,320	25,245
Ky.	308,510	220,200	222,500	1,383	1,482	1,546	422,189	326,348	343,970
Tenn.	100,350	73,800	78,200	1,391	1,647	1,631	138,283	121,554	127,560
Ala.	528	1/ 260.	500	1,008	1,485	1,300	532	386	650
La.	307	1/ 220	1/ 150	647	675	400	195	148	60
U.S.	1,560,860	1,156,600	1,611	2,090,481	1,783,199				
	1,077,600	1,349	1,542	1,736,204					

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type: No.	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
		Harvested		Average		Average	
		1948-57	1958	1948-57	1958	1948-57	1958
		Acreage	Acreage	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Va.	11	95,000	65,000	1,292	1,640	1,291	1,640
N.C.	11	247,700	163,000	1,222	1,570	1,222	1,570
Total Old Belt	11	342,700	228,000	1,242	1,590	1,242	1,590
Total Eastern N.C. Belt							
N.C.	12	309,500	213,000	1,432	1,650	1,432	1,650
N.C.	13	78,800	53,000	1,408	1,740	1,408	1,740
S.C.	13	113,700	76,000	1,419	1,725	1,419	1,725
Total S.C. Belt	13	192,500	129,000	1,414	1,731	1,414	1,731
Ga.	14	94,800	58,000	1,248	1,545	1,248	1,545
Fla.	14	19,140	11,100	1,178	1,485	1,178	1,485
Ala.	14	528	1/260	1,008	1,300	1,008	1,300
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	114,470	69,400	1,236	1,535	1,236	1,535
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	959,170	639,400	1,337	1,690	1,337	1,690
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Va. Belt	21	9,570	6,800	1,184	1,385	1,184	1,385
Ky.	22	9,070	5,500	1,202	1,180	1,202	1,180
Tenn.	22	19,990	12,800	1,338	1,555	1,338	1,555
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	29,060	18,300	1,296	1,442	1,296	1,442
Ky.	23	9,610	5,000	1,120	1,220	1,120	1,220
Tenn.	23	2,200	1,000	1,124	1,360	1,124	1,360
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	11,810	6,000	1,120	1,243	1,120	1,243
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	50,470	31,100	1,235	1,391	1,235	1,391
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured	31	12,080	8,800	1,436	1,410	1,436	1,410
Ohio	31	9,210	7,000	1,460	1,510	1,460	1,510
Ind.	31	4,300	2,600	1,186	1,225	1,186	1,225
Mo.	31	12,390	10,200	1,768	1,940	1,768	1,940
Va.	31	2,920	2,200	1,422	1,385	1,422	1,385
W.Va.	31	10,870	9,300	1,770	2,000	1,770	2,000
N.C.	31	270,700	199,000	1,407	1,510	1,407	1,510
Tenn.	31	74,900	58,000	1,417	1,680	1,417	1,680
Total Burley Belt	31	397,490	297,100	1,430	1,567	1,430	1,567
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	47,210	34,000	829	925	829	925
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	444,700	331,100	1,364	1,501	1,364	1,501

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Average		For		Yield per acre		Production	
		Average	1958	harvest	1959	Average	1958	Average	1958
		1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1948-57	1958	1948-57	1958
		Acre	Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-cured									
Ky.	35	11,120	6,600	7,000	1,286	1,330	1,450	14,092	8,778
Tenn.	35	3,260	2,000	2,000	1,309	1,425	1,450	4,219	2,850
Total One Sucker	35	14,430	8,600	9,000	1,291	1,352	1,450	18,367	11,628
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,980	4,100	4,600	1,218	1,352	1,450	9,592	4,490
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,480	1,600	2,700	979	1,170	1,000	3,373	1,872
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	25,890	12,300	15,300	1,223	1,258	1,305	31,331	17,990
Class 4, Cigar Filler:									
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	31,060	30,000	32,000	1,559	1,700	1,675	48,391	51,000
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,340	3,000	4,000	1,532	805	1,600	8,172	2,415
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	36,400	33,000	36,000	1,555	1,619	1,667	56,563	53,415
Class 5, Cigar Binder:									
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	7,730	1,900	2,500	1,656	1,810	1,775	12,655	3,439
Mass.	52	4,560	700	1,400	1,832	2,090	2,100	8,183	1,463
Conn.	52	1,575	1/170	1/340	1,736	2,060	2,050	2,643	350
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,130	900	1,700	1,809	2,094	2,090	10,826	1,813
Total Southern Wis.	54	6,150	5,200	5,700	1,518	1,700	1,700	9,228	8,840
Total Northern Wis.	55	10,020	7,800	8,900	1,514	1,660	1,650	15,051	9,690
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	30,350	15,800	18,800	1,608	1,775	1,722	37,438	27,040
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:									
Mass.	61	1,900	1,800	1,900	1,213	1,340	1,375	2,296	2,412
Conn.	61	6,670	5,900	6,100	1,141	1,300	1,325	7,520	7,670
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,570	7,700	8,000	1,157	1,309	1,337	9,816	10,082
Ga.	62	1,070	1,100	1,100	1,206	1,280	1,350	1,287	1,408
Fla.	62	3,930	3,900	4,500	1,252	1,240	1,350	4,938	4,836
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,000	5,000	5,600	1,242	1,249	1,350	6,225	6,244
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,570	12,700	13,600	1,187	1,286	1,342	16,041	16,326
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	80,320	61,500	68,400	1,509	1,574	1,618	120,812	96,781
Class 7, Miscellaneous:									
Total Va. Perique	72	307	1/220	1/150	647	675	400	195	148
UNITED STATES	All	1,560,860	1,077,800	1,156,500	1,349	1,611	1,542	2,090,481	1,736,204
1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.									
2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.									
3/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955.									

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57			1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States :				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,350
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,650
Vermont	867	570	1,070	930
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,630
Rhode Island	169	190	125	140
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,320
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	18,600
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,500
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	370
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,400
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,800
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,800
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,400
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	57,320
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,800
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,600
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,120
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,700
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	300
Iowa	187	230	100	135
Missouri	931	780	730	750
Nebraska	60	50	30	32
Kansas	259	290	180	220
Kentucky	308	188	395	225
Tennessee	327	400	690	380
Arkansas	374	48	373	250
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,852
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	110
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,360
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,070
New Mexico	564	612	714	400
Utah	404	440	330	320
Washington	25,951	3/33,200	3/29,800	23,800
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,300
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	9,520
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	45,579	38,880
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	119,122

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows:

(1,000 bushels): 1957- Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800; 1958 - Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500.

3/Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957 and 1,000,000 bushels in 1958.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average			Indicated
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	11
Mass.	72	8	120	105
R.I.	14	1	19	15
Conn.	131	35	170	140
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,150
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,100
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,800
Ohio	944	900	1,100	800
Ind.	374	322	500	344
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	850
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,200
Mo.	437	450	360	250
Kans.	124	155	135	75
Del.	123	70	90	80
Md.	451	400	490	450
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,450
W.Va.	616	470	840	660
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,200
S.C.	2,931	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,100
Ga.	2,101	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,400
Ky.	218	125	190	155
Tenn.	192	150	180	200
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000
Miss.	334	268	443	420
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925
La.	74	125	145	160
Okla.	233	30	350	165
Texas	625	790	1,100	1,000
Idaho	290	95	350	250
Colo.	1,682	2/ 1,850	2/ 1,820	1,750
N.Mex.	147	150	160	170
Utah	523	580	420	470
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,100
Oreg.	439	400	450	500
Calif., all	33,152	2/ 34,503	2/ 32,502	41,336
Clingstone 3/	22,218	2/ 22,377	2/ 21,043	26,960
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	14,376
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,062	75,781

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Georgia, 30; 1958 - New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542; 1958 - South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS				
State	Production 1/			
	Average			Indicated
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	50
N.Y.	491	460	625	580
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,250
Mo.	108	110	75	75
Va.	67	34	40	20
W.Va.	49	30	65	50
N.C.	84	82	94	65
Ga.	147	86	98	95
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	115
Ala.	88	80	150	95
Miss.	118	103	108	93
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	45
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	250
Idaho	80	100	120	95
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	160
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,470
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	6,300
Calif.	14,822	2/ 17,418	14,375	18,252
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	32,680

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Average			
	1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	111,750
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	67,500
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	44,250
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	157,500
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	60,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	97,500
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	438,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	395,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	43,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	707,250
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	522,500
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	184,750

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957 - California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958 - Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	74,000
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	24,600
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	18,500
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,700
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	1,000
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	58,000
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,400
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,600
Kans.	910	600	500	500
Va.	805	350	370	200
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,100
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,500
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	9,100
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	7,000
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	55,000
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,000
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,990,000
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	560,000
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	630,000
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,800,000
Raisins ^{2/}	216,550	163,000	186,000	---
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	---
U.S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,250,800

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason, & Navel Varieties 2/						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	17,000	580,000	350,000	654,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	47,100	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,120,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	3,200	77,400	67,500	144,000
Other	41,030	51,200	43,900	1,846,400	2,304,000	1,976,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,500	61,460	65,200	67,500
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total Above						
Varieties	59,856	63,945	66,120	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,863,000
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	24,980	14,000	22,000	961,700	539,000	847,000
Fla.	32,950	29,800	39,400	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,773,000
Texas	632	550	600	28,410	24,800	27,000
Ariz.	533	760	400	20,520	29,300	15,400
Total						
Valencia	59,094	45,110	62,400	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,662,400
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	39,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,501,000
Fla.	75,700	82,500	86,500	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,893,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,100	89,870	90,000	94,500
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	700	39,430	48,200	27,000
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total, All						
Oranges	118,960	109,055	128,520	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,525,400
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	123,680	111,155	133,020	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,727,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	35,200	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,408,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	19,500	703,600	704,000	780,000
Other	16,570	13,500	15,700	662,800	540,000	628,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	1,800	85,260	90,400	58,500
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,150	81,160	80,000	72,100
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	650	29,410	35,800	21,100
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000
Total						
Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	43,350	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,706,600
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,266	16,900	17,000	523,900	668,000	672,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	190	12,160	14,000	7,600
July 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes			300			12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	3/ 278	350	300	3/ 12,300	15,800	13,500

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, July 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average:				Average:		
	1948-57:	1958	1959		1948-57:	1959	1959
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/				TANGERINES:			
Calif.	76	72	74	Fla.	62	66	43
Fla.				Total, Oranges & Tangerines	74	66	68
Temple	--	--	66				
Other	72	57	55				
Texas	52	72	77	GRAPEFRUIT:			
Ariz.	72	62	85	Fla., All	65	60	52
La.	58	61	78	Seedless	67	60	57
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--	Other	63	61	46
VALENCIA ORANGES:				Texas	41	67	73
Calif.	79	74	74	Ariz.	74	74	88
Fla.	70	57	63	Calif., All	80	75	71
Texas	50	68	75	D.V.	82	67	82
Ariz.	74	64	87	Other	79	73	66
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	Total Grapefruit	57	64	63
ALL ORANGES:							
Calif.	78	73	74	LEMONS:			
Fla.	71	57	59	Calif.	75	66	75
Texas	52	71	76	LIMES:			
Ariz.	73	63	86	Fla.	75	37	57
La.	58	61	78	TANGELOS:			
Total, All Oranges	74	66	68	Fla.	--	--	60

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

^{1/}Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57			1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
			Fresh Basis	
APRICOTS:				
California	190,300	167,000	90,000	220,000
Washington	13,310	2/ 14,000	2/ 14,000	14,000
Utah	5,370	9,400	4,000	5,800
United States	208,980	190,400	108,000	239,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	8,000
California	80,600	2/ 81,000	61,000	100,000
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	108,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,880	22,200	19,300	20,000
Washington	18,130	16,000	13,500	18,000
Oregon	52,020	34,000	19,700	40,500
			Dried Basis 3/	
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	155,000
United States	493,030	484,700	292,500	466,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, 5,000 (fresh basis); 1958-Apricots, Washington, 400. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000; 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	Indicated
	1948-57			1948-57		1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	57	20	23	9,110	4,100	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	82	87	74	3/26,350	3/23,200	---
Not dried				11,500	11,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/76	72	83	17,950	2/34,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	60	78	31	47,700	70,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	65	35	95	41,280	19,800	72,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	64	59	80	7,270	7,150	9,000
Washington	54	59	71	636	340	360
United States	63	59	80	7,906	7,490	9,360
WALNUTS:						
California	78	78	69	66,820	82,200	63,000
Oregon	67	82	71	6,690	6,500	5,400
United States	77	78	69	73,510	88,700	68,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Olives, California, 2,000. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Avocados, Florida, 400; Nectarines, California, 3,000. 3/ Dried basis.

4/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties				Indicated
	Average	1957	1958	1959	
	1948-57				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York	4,080	2,700	6,100	7,100	
Pennsylvania	1,130	1,000	1,100	800	
Ohio	347	250	300	190	
Michigan	8,510	15,500	13,500	14,500	
4 Great Lakes States	14,067	19,450	21,000	22,590	
Montana	1,185	1,820	1,960	1,600	
Idaho	2,590	1,950	2,750	1,760	
Colorado	597	420	1,100	620	
Utah	3,374	4,900	4,800	1,600	
Washington	19,200	2/ 15,800	2/ 18,500	14,700	
Oregon	21,880	17,800	25,300	25,100	
California	30,720	30,900	12,200	13,000	
7 Western States	79,546	73,590	66,610	58,380	
United States	93,613	93,040	87,610	80,970	
	Sour varieties				
New York	22,540	22,100	22,000	24,000	
Pennsylvania	9,070	9,300	11,200	10,300	
Ohio	1,791	1,650	2,100	1,400	
Michigan	71,550	89,000	49,500	88,000	
Wisconsin	14,940	12,500	8,000	11,500	
5 Great Lakes States	119,891	134,550	92,800	135,200	
Montana	302	400	340	260	
Idaho	802	1,700	1,560	760	
Colorado	1,975	1,550	1,770	1,500	
Utah	2,120	2,400	2,250	950	
Washington	2,190	2,500	1,900	1,300	
Oregon	3,050	4,000	3,300	3,200	
6 Western States	10,439	12,550	11,120	7,270	
United States	130,330	147,100	103,920	143,170	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 320 tons in 1958.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For				Indi-			Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest:	Average:	1958	cated:	Average:	1958	cated
	1948-57:		1959	1948-57:		1959	1948-57:		1959
							1,000	1,000	1,000
				Short	Short	Short	short	short	short
	Acres	Acres	Acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Ohio	16,900	21,900	22,000	12.7	14.1	15.0	214	309	330
Mich.	63,600	71,400	75,000	11.3	15.6	14.5	718	1,112	1,088
Wis.	8,500	8,900	8,200	10.1	13.1	11.0	86	117	90
Minn.	58,200	72,900	72,000	10.9	12.1	13.0	636	883	936
N.Dak.	30,300	37,600	38,000	10.6	12.3	12.5	326	464	475
S.Dak.	4,500	5,600	5,900	11.8	13.0	13.5	53	73	80
Nebr.	52,600	61,100	62,000	14.1	14.8	15.5	744	902	961
Kans.	6,200	8,100	8,400	10.9	15.2	16.0	70	123	134
Mont.	51,400	55,900	56,000	13.3	15.0	15.0	680	839	840
Idaho	75,300	87,000	86,000	18.4	21.9	21.0	1,387	1,902	1,806
Wyo.	32,700	37,600	38,000	13.7	15.9	15.0	451	596	570
Colo.	119,200	142,100	141,000	15.8	16.7	16.5	1,881	2,372	2,326
Utah	29,200	31,500	31,000	15.2	13.6	16.5	443	429	512
Wash.	24,500	34,400	34,000	22.2	23.6	24.0	551	813	816
Oreg.	17,700	19,200	19,000	21.9	27.1	26.0	383	521	494
Calif. 1/	171,800	188,100	203,000	19.5	19.3	21.5	3,364	3,628	4,364
Other States	6,100	5,800	6,100	13.8	17.2	15.7	83	100	96
U.S.	768,600	889,100	905,600	15.7	17.1	17.6	12,070	15,183	15,918

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For				Indi-			Indi-
	Average:	1958	harvest:	Average:	1958	cated:	Average:	1958	cated
	1948-57:		1959	1948-57:		1959	1948-57:		1959
							1,000	1,000	1,000
				Short	Short	Short	short	short	short
	acres	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Louisiana	274.6	239	268	20.8	22.3	23.0	5,659	5,325	6,164
Florida	38.2	35.8	48.3	33.8	37.9	39.0	1,282	1,356	1,884
U.S.	312.8	274.8	316.3	22.4	24.3	25.4	6,942	6,681	8,048

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1958:	Indi-:	Average:	1958:	Indi-:	Average:	1958 1/	Indi:
	1949-57:	1958:	cated:	1949-57:	1958:	cated:	1949-57:	1958 1/	cated
	1/	1959:	1959:	1/	1959:	1959:	1/	1959:	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
Calif.	13.4	21	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E. SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	2/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	2/729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
L. SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties 3/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	115	1,785	2,055	1,518
Other Counties 3/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Ala.-Baldwin	18.2	17	12	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	55	558	451	468
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8	50	50	60	708	425	480
La.	11.0	6.8	7	42	45	52	456	306	364
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	60	302	281	276
Texas	11.1	8.7	8	45	57	65	498	496	520
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
Calif. 4/	56.7	61.1	45	265	238	305	14,949	14,553	13,725
Total	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
E. SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	75	773	720	675
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	94	247	353	235
Del.	6.5	11	10.5	146	210	185	1,033	2,310	1,942
Md.	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	110	383	406	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	21	20	124	130	125	2,545	2/2,730	2,500
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	100	395	196	190
-Other	8.3	7	6.5	64	67	65	533	469	422
N.C.	13.0	9	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	38	134	106	91
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13	57	65	60	1,056	890	780
Tenn.	18.2	12	12	57	55	65	1,037	660	780
Texas	6.3	11.4	12	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,040
Calif. 4/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	123.0	12,217	14,659	13,614
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	160	373	346	336
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I.	22.9	12.5	15.5	198	240	245	4,442	3,000	3,798
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	225	4,177	4,050	4,050
Pa.	5.9	4.3	3.9	133	180	175	784	774	682
Ohio	9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	150	1,171	966	960
Ind.	6.6	2.8	3.2	111	129	135	712	361	432
Ill.	5.7	2	1.5	61	94	65	346	188	98
Mich.	7.4	6	7	96	140	125	703	840	875

See footnotes on next page.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1959

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1958:	Indi-:	Average:	1958:	Indi-:	Average:	1958 1/	Indi-:
	1949-57:	1/	cated:	1949-57:	1/	cated:	1949-57:	1958 1/	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<u>L. SUMMER Cont.:</u>									
Wis.	20.6	20	20	126	142	135	2,579	2,840	2,700
Minn.	5.1	4.8	4.4	126	170	160	647	816	704
Nebr.	6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	100	604	598	510
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	68	228	204	143
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	70	392	352	315
W.Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	60	926	780	660
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4	80	105	110	381	410	440
Idaho	9.2	10.5	9.6	207	215	200	1,911	2,258	1,920
Colo.	10.3	13.1	13	219	225	225	2,262	2,948	2,925
N.Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.7	102	170	170	148	544	459
Wash.	17.5	24	24	256	240	240	4,501	2/5,760	5,760
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	205	1,992	2,750	2,358
Calif.	12.6	11.5	10	267	285	285	3,349	3,278	2,850
Total	210.7	183.8	180.9	158.5	186.7	183.6	33,052	34,308	33,206
<u>FALL:</u>									
Maine	137.7	149	145	258	250	Aug. 11	35,390	37,250	Aug. 11
N.H.	3.2	2	1.8	159	180	"	507	360	"
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.9	142	175	"	540	368	"
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.6	152	175	"	837	822	"
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3	198	225	"	659	742	"
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.6	176	205	"	1,361	1,374	"
N.Y.-L.I. 5/	28.4	37	30.5	206	250	"	5,930	9,250	"
-Upstate	51.0	39	35	163	200	"	8,222	7,800	"
Pa.	59.0	44.7	42.1	144	175	"	8,439	7,822	"
8 Eastern-Fall:	299.9	288.5	270.5	206.8	228.0	"	61,884	65,788	"
Ohio	15.4	13	14.6	147	160	"	2,248	2,080	"
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6	193	177	"	1,159	991	"
Mich.	57.7	46.5	47	119	170	"	6,732	7,905	"
Wis.	35.0	29	28	134	145	"	4,652	4,205	"
Minn.	78.2	81	88	106	130	"	8,313	10,530	"
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	"	598	540	"
N.Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	"	10,572	14,700	"
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	8.5	80	86	"	918	757	"
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	"	3,218	2,077	"
9 Central-Fall:	327.9	308.3	309.9	117.6	142.0	"	38,408	43,785	"
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	"	1,410	1,326	"
Idaho	149.8	198	204	181	210	"	27,323	41,580	"
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.8	130	156	"	619	874	"
Colo.	43.6	45.9	41	186	230	"	8,125	10,557	"
Utah	10.9	10	8	152	155	"	1,641	1,550	"
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	"	297	352	"
Wash.	14.8	22	22	224	240	"	3,342	5,280	"
Oreg.	25.8	28	27	226	250	"	5,801	7,000	"
Calif.	16.3	17	17.5	235	280	"	3,795	4,760	"
9 Western-Fall:	277.4	337.2	334.7	188.0	217.6	"	52,269	73,363	"
Total	905.2	934.0	915.1	168.9	195.9	"	152,561	182,936	"
U. S.	1,481.1	1,396.7	1,396.7	155.8	181.1	"	229,829	265,729	"

1/ Revised, 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; E. Sum., Va., E. S., 136; L. Sum., Wash., 403. 3/ North Carolina-8 Northeastern Counties-Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties-other coastal plain counties. 4/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate. 5/ The total acreage for L. I. in 1959 was distributed between L. Sum. and Fall crops in proportion to the 1956-58 average percentages.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1958 AND 1959

Seasonal group and State		1958 1/	1959	Seasonal group and State		1958 1/	1959
		1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
		acres	acres			acres	acres
WINTER:				: LATE SUMMER (Cont'd.)			
Fla.	17.5	12.5	Va.	4.7	4.5		
Calif.	21.0	14.3	W.Va.	12.0	11.0		
Total Winter	38.5	26.8	N.C.	3.9	4.0		
EARLY SPRING:							
Fla.-Hastings	25.5	21.5	Idaho	10.6	9.7		
Other	6.9	3.8	Colo.	13.8	13.2		
Texas	.3	.5	N.Mex.	3.2	2.7		
Total Early Spring	32.7	25.8	Wash.	24.0	24.0		
LATE SPRING:				Oreg.	12.5	11.5	
N.C.-8 N. E. counties	15.9	13.2	Calif.	11.5	10.0		
Other counties	7.1	6.9	Total Late Summer	185.6	182.3		
S.C.	7.5	6.5	FALL:				
Ga.	2.0	1.7	Maine	149.0	145.0		
Ala.-Baldwin area	20.0	12.0	N.H.	2.0	1.8		
Other	9.4	8.5	Vt.	2.1	1.9		
Miss.	9.0	9.0	Mass.	4.7	4.6		
Ark.	8.5	8.0	R.I.	3.3	3.0		
La.	7.0	7.0	Conn.	6.7	6.6		
Okla.	5.0	4.8	N.Y.-L.I.	37.0	30.5		
Texas	9.0	8.0	Upstate	39.5	35.0		
Ariz.	9.6	8.0	Pa.	45.6	43.0		
Calif.	61.1	45.0	8 Eastern-Fall	289.9	271.4		
Total Late Spring	171.1	138.6	Ohio	14.0	14.6		
EARLY SUMMER:				Ind.	6.2	6.1	
Mo.	9.0	9.0	Mich.	47.0	47.5		
Kans.	3.6	2.7	Wis.	29.5	28.5		
Del.	11.0	10.5	Minne.	88.0	93.0		
Md.	2.9	2.7	Iowa	6.0	5.5		
Va.-Eastern Shore	22.0	20.0	N.D.	108.0	103.0		
Norfolk	2.6	1.9	S.D.	9.1	9.0		
Other	7.0	6.5	Nebr.	14.0	12.7		
N.C.	9.0	8.8	9 Central-Fall	321.8	319.9		
Ga.	2.8	2.4	Mont.	9.5	9.4		
Ky.	13.7	13.0	Idaho	199.0	205.0		
Tenn.	12.0	12.0	Wyo.	5.8	5.0		
Texas	12.7	12.0	Colo.	46.2	42.8		
Calif.	11.9	9.4	Utah	10.5	8.5		
Total Early Summer	120.2	110.9	Nev.	1.7	1.3		
LATE SUMMER:				Wash.	22.0	22.0	
Mass.	2.1	2.1	Oreg.	28.0	27.0		
R.I.	1.4	1.4	Calif.	17.0	17.0		
N.Y.-L.I.	12.5	15.5	9 Western-Fall	339.7	338.5		
N.J.	18.0	18.0	Total Fall	951.4	929.8		
Pa.	4.4	4.0					
Ohio	6.9	6.4	U. S.	1,499.5	1,414.2		
Ind.	2.9	3.3					
Ill.	2.0	1.5	1/ Revised.				
Mich.	6.0	7.0					
Wis.	20.5	20.5					
Minn.	4.9	4.5					
Nebr.	5.4	5.4					
Md.	2.4	2.1					

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		1949-57:		cated	1949-57:		cated
	1949-57:	1958	1959	1949-57:		1959	1949-57:		1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N. J.	15.8	16.0	16.0	87	90	90	1,379	1,440	1,440
Mo.	2.5	2.0	2.0	55	65	65	139	130	130
Kans.	1.0	1.2	1.3	49	90	90	53	108	117
Md.	5.2	4.8	4.8	100	140	120	513	672	576
Va.	17.1	19.1	22.0	78	89	85	1,332	1,700	1,870
N. C.	43.8	31.0	31.0	61	75	70	2,660	2,325	2,170
S. C.	27.3	13.0	12.0	50	53	54	1,386	689	648
Ga.	27.1	11.0	10.0	42	48	45	1,137	528	450
Fla.	4.3	1.6	1.5	45	45	45	182	72	68
Ky.	6.0	4.4	4.2	50	55	56	300	242	235
Tenn.	13.0	8.0	8.0	54	63	62	708	504	496
Ala.	21.3	13.0	12.0	43	55	48	927	715	576
Miss.	25.1	19.0	20.0	45	48	50	1,146	912	1,000
Ark.	7.3	5.0	5.0	45	54	57	331	270	285
La.	89.2	81.0	85.0	55	59	57	4,882	4,779	4,845
Okla.	2.9	1.9	1.9	47	62	62	133	118	118
Texas	30.0	22.0	24.0	44	55	65	1,351	1,210	1,560
Calif.	11.7	12.0	13.0	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	352.9	266.0	273.7	55.5	65.5	64.3	19,516	17,434	17,598

HOPS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57			1948-57		
							1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,447	3,500	3,500	1,846	1,620	1,900	2,755	5,670	6,650
Wash.	13,880	19,000	18,600	1,670	1,490	1,570	23,193	28,310	29,202
Oreg.	9,920	5,000	5,300	1,150	1,080	1,200	11,110	5,400	6,360
Calif.	7,490	5,900	5,800	1,510	1,530	1,600	11,421	9,027	9,280
U.S.	32,737	33,400	33,200	1,490	1,449	1,551	48,478	48,407	51,492

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	July 1, av.	July 1,	July 1,	July 1, av.	July 1,	July 1,
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	22.1	25.4	24.9	82.9	83.4	83.9
N. H.	21.5	26.8	25.6	82.0	83.6	84.4
Vt.	22.0	25.8	24.3	86.9	88.0	84.7
Mass.	22.3	24.9	25.3	82.0	78.8	81.9
Conn.	21.6	25.1	25.0	80.5	82.9	79.9
N. Y.	25.3	28.5	28.5	86.0	86.0	86.6
N. J.	22.8	24.3	25.2	80.7	81.2	80.7
Pa.	22.8	24.4	25.9	83.1	82.3	83.0
N. Atl.	23.47	25.91	26.34	83.7	83.8	83.6
Ohio	22.4	25.8	24.6	79.8	83.1	79.4
Ind.	21.3	23.2	24.0	78.4	79.3	79.4
Ill.	21.4	22.9	24.1	75.1	76.9	78.2
Mich.	25.2	28.1	27.2	86.3	84.7	85.3
Wis.	25.6	28.3	27.7	89.1	89.0	88.1
E.N.Cent.	24.13	26.85	26.40	84.3	85.2	84.4
Minn.	24.1	27.2	26.5	86.0	88.2	86.6
Iowa	22.0	25.5	25.5	75.9	79.0	77.8
Mo.	16.7	18.5	18.2	69.7	71.5	71.5
N.Dak.	21.4	23.3	24.3	76.2	77.7	76.8
S.Dak.	19.2	22.8	21.6	71.8	77.5	75.2
Nebr.	20.3	22.5	22.1	75.1	74.6	73.8
Kans.	17.9	19.1	19.4	70.6	70.6	70.6
W.N.Cent.	20.48	23.33	23.40	76.0	78.6	78.1
Md.	19.4	21.0	22.3	76.0	75.5	78.1
Va.	17.4	19.7	19.6	71.6	71.9	72.8
W.Va.	16.4	17.8	18.2	73.2	73.2	71.5
N. C.	15.7	17.0	18.0	72.8	73.3	73.0
S. C.	12.8	13.4	13.8	68.2	66.0	66.6
Ga.	11.0	13.2	12.1	59.9	62.4	57.2
S. Atl.	15.44	16.82	17.68	69.7	71.3	73.0
Ky.	15.7	17.2	17.3	70.2	69.8	70.1
Tenn.	13.9	16.3	15.7	70.9	72.1	68.9
Ala.	10.4	9.5	10.1	58.7	52.6	53.9
Miss.	9.3	9.8	10.5	60.2	63.4	60.4
Ark.	11.4	12.7	14.6	61.0	62.8	64.6
La.	7.9	8.3	8.5	47.2	51.9	56.6
Okla.	13.1	15.4	15.3	62.5	67.0	65.9
Texas	10.0	11.9	12.0	57.3	55.9	54.6
S.Cent.	12.04	13.86	14.39	62.7	64.1	63.8
Mont.	21.6	22.9	21.9	74.0	73.8	71.7
Idaho	24.3	26.2	26.3	82.2	83.1	82.7
Wyo.	22.2	23.9	24.2	74.1	72.3	74.4
Colo.	20.5	21.5	21.3	75.3	74.4	73.0
Utah	23.5	24.2	24.4	79.6	77.4	80.0
Wash.	24.4	26.1	26.1	83.0	81.9	82.9
Oreg.	23.0	24.8	24.0	81.1	83.7	84.0
Calif.	24.2	28.4	29.5	80.5	82.3	83.8
West.	23.22	25.88	26.25	79.9	80.5	81.9
U. S.	20.01	22.55	22.73	76.4	78.0	77.8

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	During June 1958	During June 1959	Jan.-June incl. 1958	Jan.-June incl. 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,997	2,824	1,731	1,794	52	51	329	332
N.H.	2,118	1,900	1,680	1,701	36	32	224	227
Vt.	796	684	1,728	1,734	14	12	89	86
Mass.	3,260	3,259	1,776	1,758	58	57	367	369
R.I.	384	368	1,734	1,698	7	6	42	43
Conn.	3,192	2,983	1,764	1,734	56	52	337	350
N.Y.	7,944	7,378	1,818	1,887	144	139	907	889
N.J.	11,786	11,456	1,728	1,731	204	198	1,211	1,212
Pa.	16,184	15,794	1,818	1,818	294	287	1,814	1,888
N.Atl.	48,661	46,646	1,778	1,788	865	834	5,320	5,396
Ohio	10,548	10,878	1,782	1,833	188	199	1,179	1,292
Ind.	10,914	10,539	1,815	1,851	198	195	1,274	1,271
Ill.	13,761	13,594	1,818	1,848	250	251	1,563	1,628
Mich.	7,649	7,730	1,728	1,806	132	140	837	878
Wis.	10,836	10,464	1,812	1,920	196	201	1,256	1,296
E.N.Cent.	53,708	53,205	1,795	1,853	964	986	6,109	6,365
Minn.	16,212	15,170	1,878	1,890	304	287	2,082	2,042
Iowa	21,686	21,962	1,920	1,908	416	419	2,754	2,890
Mo.	10,088	9,982	1,800	1,794	182	179	1,103	1,138
N.Dak.	2,711	2,496	1,770	1,857	48	46	307	292
S.Dak.	6,700	6,856	1,848	1,848	124	127	798	854
Nebr.	8,611	8,514	1,866	1,881	161	160	1,038	1,062
Kans.	7,744	7,816	1,854	1,860	144	145	925	940
W.N.Cent.	73,752	72,796	1,870	1,872	1,379	1,363	9,007	9,218
Del.	610	594	1,656	1,692	10	10	64	62
Md.	1,946	1,919	1,752	1,722	34	33	210	216
Va.	3,963	4,438	1,719	1,770	68	79	420	501
W.Va.	1,984	1,842	1,770	1,842	35	34	201	209
N.C.	8,912	9,568	1,722	1,794	153	172	944	1,044
S.C.	2,760	3,370	1,650	1,701	46	57	282	345
Ga.	6,418	7,222	1,698	1,788	109	129	672	792
Fla.	3,153	3,186	1,788	1,887	56	60	343	364
S.Atl.	29,746	32,139	1,718	1,786	511	574	3,136	3,533
Ky.	5,382	4,998	1,662	1,641	89	82	535	544
Tenn.	4,882	5,093	1,578	1,632	77	83	478	527
Ala.	4,558	4,954	1,674	1,746	76	86	467	524
Miss.	3,541	4,068	1,509	1,620	53	66	324	365
Ark.	3,440	3,702	1,686	1,716	58	64	333	403
La.	2,089	1,862	1,476	1,554	31	29	195	184
Okla.	3,990	3,940	1,716	1,749	68	69	430	450
Texas	11,698	12,253	1,713	1,686	200	207	1,205	1,330
S.Cent.	39,580	40,870	1,647	1,678	652	686	3,967	4,327
Mont.	1,116	1,110	1,800	1,812	20	20	131	131
Idaho	1,310	1,300	1,854	1,902	24	25	159	166
Wyo.	299	286	1,881	1,857	6	5	36	37
Colo.	1,441	1,457	1,824	1,752	26	26	157	161
N.Mex.	626	582	1,734	1,782	11	10	65	62
Ariz.	482	556	1,818	1,854	9	10	57	63
Utah	1,689	1,713	1,830	1,950	31	33	187	204
Nev.	93	98	1,635	1,680	2	2	10	12
Wash.	4,248	4,584	1,875	1,968	80	90	502	547
Oreg.	2,580	2,694	1,926	1,878	50	51	317	323
Calif.	21,374	21,324	1,905	1,956	407	417	2,411	2,538
West.	35,258	35,704	1,889	1,930	666	689	4,032	4,244
U.S.	280,705	281,360	1,794	1,824	5,037	5,132	31,571	33,083

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